229

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1824. Vol. 2...No 24.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PICNIC FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

. The Editors of the Maysville Eagle, Lexington Reporter, Louisville Public Advertiser, Chillicothe Supporter, Cincinnati Gazette, and Nashville Gazette, will publish the above 7 times. A. A. & Co.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE.

THE PACKET *John Bentz' Boat*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

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FOR RENT,

A three story Dwelling House,

in Wood street, next to the corner of First street.

ALSO—

A Warehouse,

at the corner of Wood and Water Streets, now occupied by Wm. Anderson.

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Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

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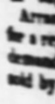
Or for RENT, for a term of 3 years from the 1st of April, 1824,

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE PROPERTY.



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40 Acres of Land,

Situated in St. Clair Township, now occupied by John Dorn and others, about thirty acres cleared and enclosed by a good fence.

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Attorney in fact for William Carroll and Moses Kerr.

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By Davis & Hanson,

FRONT-STREET.

DRY GOODS,

On every *MONDAY & THURSDAY Morning*, At 10 o'clock

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FURNITURE, Etc.

On *Same Days, in the Afternoon, at half past 2.*

BOOKS

On *SATURDAY EVENING*, the 28th instant, at half past 6 o'clock, and will be continued regularly on *every second Saturday Evening.*

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AND

Commission Warehouse.

Corner of Wood and Front-streets.

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And will be glad to transact all business in that line with which he may be entrusted. He will also continue to do business generally, and to receive and forward merchandise as formerly.

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R. Biddle,
J. Ross.

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For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK, and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee.

Pittsburgh, August 13. tf. *Market Street*

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,

IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, near Fourth,
A general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zella, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Sensaws and Pungees, different colors
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Fig Handkerchiefs, assorted.
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Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Lenn.
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A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartan and Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madras and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Salad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823.—1y.

WANTED

A Journeyman Auger-Maker.

MAKE application to *David Maclean, Jun.* near Mr Arthurs' Factory Feb 6

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood-Street, between Third and Fourth streets,
Has received a consignment of Domestic

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

5-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHEETINGS,
5-4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3-4 & 4-4 CHECKS and PLAIDS,

Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece.

Feb 6. 4t

STONE CUTTING.

WE, the subscribers, beg leave to inform our friends and the public, that we have entered into partnership, and commenced in the STONE CUTTING BUSINESS, near the Pittsburgh Brewery.

Having procured, at a very considerable expense, a complete assortment of

Tomb and Head Stones,

of the very best quality, we flatter ourselves to be able to supply those who may favor us with their orders, on more reasonable terms, and as good workmanship as any that has generally been done here.

LETTERING, of all descriptions, done in the neatest manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Having opened a Quarry on the Allegheny we can furnish any quantity of Cut Stone, of all the various kinds for building, of a quality warranted to stand the weather. We intend also to keep an assortment of GRINDSTONES on hand, equal to any in this place

Samuel Alexander,
John Beatty.

Pittsburgh, Feb 20—3t

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Breden, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 12, 1823.—tf

Congress.

EXTRACT

From the Debate on the Tariff.

Mr. HAMILTON, said, he was aware that at this hour, and, after so much (he thought unnecessary) discussion on this clause of the bill, to listen to any further argument, on the subject, would be almost as noxious as, at this hour of the day, to take a dose of domestic *blue ruin*. Yet, notwithstanding all that, he was determined to oppose this bill, step by step, throughout its whole progress. In the whole discussion, gentlemen seemed never once to have considered the moral obligation which binds the government to provide for the people, not only a salubrious, but a tasteful article of beverage.—For himself he had not much experience in tippling rum and whiskey—but he was sure that no man could taste both, and deny that one of them was more tasteful than the other. It was the duty of Congress to provide for the people the better articles. But it seemed the object of the gentleman from the West, to leave to the nation only Hobson's choice—whiskey or nothing. But whatever might be the claims of the domestic industry of the West, on this subject, he thought the claims of Connecticut were equally strong. New-England River of Connecticut was as much the result of domestic industry, as the whiskey or the corn of Kentucky was of the nerve and fibre of her sons. To lay a duty on the imported article, was to put a bounty on the domestic article. And the effect would be, that the surplus capital would go to the making of whiskey, which would otherwise go to the raising of wheat and of animals. But to suppose that, in that case, the high price of whiskey would continue, was certainly fallacious—the price would fall, and the consequence would be, that we should only get five times the quantity of whiskey that we now have, without increasing the wealth of the country a single dollar. The Hon. Speaker has told us that he will consent to an excise; it is quite competent for him to say so—but will the country go with him? He may call up spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come when he does call them? Lay an excise, and the consequence will be another change in your government, perhaps another whiskey insurrection. The Hon. Chairman of the Committee says, that if each member objects to that part of the bill that touches his own district, we shall have no bill at all; well sir, that is just what we ought to have. Then we should have only a revenue bill, and an average tax of 25 per centum upon the trade of the country. In conclusion, Mr. Hamilton observed, the gentleman from Kentucky told us, that equality could not be measured out by drams and scruples. In reply, I have only to assure him, that I entertain serious scruples in taking the dram he has prepared for us.

Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, rose and said, he considered the duty proposed, as not so much intended for the benefit of the manufacturer of spirits as for the grower of grain. The gentleman from South-Carolina says, that its object is not of a national character—but if viewed in its operation on the farmers, it certainly has that character. The agriculturist has lost his market; his products are absolutely shut out from Europe; where he sold a thousand barrels of flour he does not now sell one. And it is the duty of a protecting and parental government, to provide a market for him, if it can be done. But, gentlemen exclaim, you will destroy commerce—how? by preventing us to import spirits. As well might they tell us we ought to export grain, and import our bread, lest commerce should be unemployed, as to tell us we must export grain and import spirits, for the sake of commerce. It is certainly as proper that a nation should import its bread, as import its drink. And it is quite as much the duty of government to protect the man who raises the material for our bread. The gentleman from South Carolina cannot comprehend how the country is to be a gainer, if the excise is made equal to the imports. The difference is obvious. We, in the one case, keep our capital at home, and in the other, we send it abroad: the difference is the whole price—which in the one case is sent out of the country, and in the other is kept within it. I very well remember, that in the district of country I have the honor to represent, there was paid during the late war a heavy excise—yet there was never known a period of such prosperity to the manufacturer of whiskey; there was twice as much made then as there is now. The interior labors under peculiar disadvantages. The products it raises are bulky and heavy, and will not bear the cost of transportation to a distant market. Government ought to protect and cherish them at home, and provide a home market. There was such a market, to a considerable extent, in our manufacturing establishments, but these are crushed. During the war there were, in my district, from fifteen to twenty furnaces, besides forges, rolling and slitting mills, and other establishments for the manufacture of iron. In 1816 the duty was taken off from imported iron, and they were crushed. One after another sank, sank, sank: they were all ruined—their hands were dismissed, and the agriculturist lost his market, while the manufacturer lost his all. You took this from the farmer—it is your duty to restore it—or give him some equivalent. The gentleman from South-Carolina was pleased to designate the spirit of our own domestic manufacture, as *blue ruin*. Nothing will suit him but the spirit that is imported.—He likes *red ruin*. Rum is, in his estimation, far better tasted and far better colored than whiskey. Possibly he likes it because it is of a red color. But, sir, to my taste, old whiskey, the genuine old Columbia, is better than the gentleman's red ruin. There are some gentlemen who cannot bear any thing that is domestic. Call it foreign and they approve it at once—but nothing that is domestic is good enough for their use. But, sir, if you look at the effects produced, I see no reason why red *ruin* is any better than *blue ruin*. If a man gets drunk, I do not think there is much difference, whether it is on foreign or domestic spirits. If there is any difference, it is in the expense to his family, and that is all on the side of the domestic article.

The gentleman from South-Carolina thinks it would be much better to raise *animals* and send them to the eastward, than to occupy our capital in distilling whiskey. But, sir, I can tell the honorable gentleman that there is nothing better or more favorable to the raising of those *animals* which we of the west drive down to feed him and his neighbors, than distilleries.—The duty in dispute I take to be for the protection of the farmer; and I ask, when our products are shut out of foreign markets, shall we go to those very markets for our meat and our drink?

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls. Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels

PRIME NEW-ORLEANS

SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,

Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.

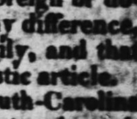
Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

ADAMS & HUTCHINSON,

HAVE just received on Consignment, for Sale,

Prime Green COFFEE, in barrels,
do and Loaf Sugar, in do.
do and Lump do in do.

Gun-powder TEA,



in half quarter chests.

ALSO, IN STORE,

Juniata Bar-Iron and Nails,
Monongahela Plough Plates
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Shot,—Scythes and Sickles
Alabama Cotton,
Manufactured Tobacco
Cigars, Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30.—6t

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.

James B. Oliver,

Has commenced the Business of a

Scrivener and Conveyancer,

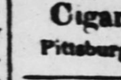
At the Mayor's Office

Fourth-Street, Pittsburgh.

WHERE *Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Petitions for roads, bridges, pedlars' license, tavern license, and for guardians,* &c. and Writings of every description will be promptly drawn in a neat and legal manner.

Feb. 6. tf

TO RENT,



Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,

Extending from the Corner of Ferry on First Street.

A new Brick House and Store,

Corner of Ferry and Water Streets.

For Sale or Barter,

A LOT

In the Town of Burkeville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Canal's Hair, Danish West, Hat Linings, Varnish Skins, Russia, Red Wash, &c. &c.* on sale.

David Logan.

Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

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Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Salad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823.—1y.

WANTED

A Journeyman Auger-Maker.

MAKE application to *David Maclean, Jun.* near Mr Arthurs' Factory Feb 6

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth streets,
Has received on consignment a Domestic

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

5-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHIRTINGS,
5-4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3-4 & 4-4 CHECKS and PLAIDS,

Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece.

Feb 6.

STONE CUTTING.

WE, the subscribers, beg leave to inform our friends and the public, that we have entered into partnership, and commenced in the STONE CUTTING BUSINESS, near the Pittsburgh Brewery.

Having procured, at a very considerable expense, a complete assortment of

Tomb and Head Stones,

of the very best quality, we flatter ourselves to be able to supply those who may favor us with their orders, on more reasonable terms, and as good workmanship as any that has generally been done here.

LETTERING, of all descripions, done in the neatest manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Having opened a Quarry on the Allegheny we can furnish any quantity of Cut Stone, of all the various kinds for building, of a quality warranted to stand the weather. We intend also to keep an assortment of GRINDSTONES on hand, equal to any in this place

Samuel Alexander,
John Beatty.

Pittsburgh, Feb 20—3t

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

Congress.

EXTRACT

From the Debate on the Tariff.

Mr. HAMILTON, said, he was aware that at this hour, and, after so much (he thought unnecessary) discussion on this clause of the bill, to listen to any further argument, on the subject, would be almost as noxious as, at this hour of the day, to take a dose of domestic *blue ruin*. Yet, notwithstanding all that, he was determined to oppose this bill, step by step, throughout its whole progress. In the whole discussion, gentlemen seemed never once to have considered the moral obligation which binds the government to provide for the people, not only a salubrious, but a tasteful article of beverage.—For himself he had not much experience in tippling rum and whiskey—but he was sure that no man could taste both, and deny that one of them was more tasteful than the other. It was the duty of Congress to provide for the people the better articles. But it seemed the object of the gentleman from the West, to leave to the nation only Hobson's choice—whiskey or nothing. But whatever might be the claims of the domestic industry of the West, on this subject, he thought the claims of Connecticut were equally strong. New-England River of Connecticut was as much the result of domestic industry, as the whiskey or the corn of Kentucky was of the nerve and fibre of her sons. To lay a duty on the imported article, was to put a bounty on the domestic article. And the effect would be, that the surplus capital would go to the making of whiskey, which would otherwise go to the raising of wheat and of animals. But to suppose that, in that case, the high price of whiskey would continue, was certainly fallacious—the price would fall, and the consequence would be, that we should only get five times the quantity of whiskey that we now have, without increasing the wealth of the country a single dollar. The Hon. Speaker has told us that he will consent to an excise; it is quite competent for him to say so—but will the country go with him? He may call up spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come when he does call them? Lay an excise, and the consequence will be another change in your government, perhaps another whiskey insurrection. The Hon. Chairman of the Committee says, that if each member objects to that part of the bill that touches his own district, we shall have no bill at all; well sir, that is just what we ought to have. Then we should have only a revenue bill, and an average tax of 25 per centum upon the trade of the country. In conclusion, Mr. Hamilton observed, the gentleman from Kentucky told us, that equality could not be measured out by drams and scruples. In reply, I have only to assure him, that I entertain serious scruples in taking the dram he has prepared for us.

Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, rose and said, he considered the duty proposed, as not so much intended for the benefit of the manufacturer of spirits as for the grower of grain. The gentleman from South-Carolina says, that its object is not of a national character—but if viewed in its operation on the farmers, it certainly has that character. The agriculturist has lost his market; his products are absolutely shut out from Europe; where he sold a thousand barrels of flour he does not now sell one. And it is the duty of a protecting and parental government, to provide a market for him, if it can be done. But, gentlemen exclaim, you will destroy commerce—how? by preventing us to import spirits. As well might they tell us we ought to export grain, and import our bread, lest commerce should be unemployed, as to tell us we must export grain and import spirits, for the sake of commerce. It is certainly as proper that a nation should import its bread, as import its drink. And it is quite as much the duty of government to protect the man who raises the material for our bread. The gentleman from South Carolina cannot comprehend how the country is to be a gainer, if the excise is made equal to the imports. The difference is obvious. We, in the one case, keep our capital at home, and in the other, we send it abroad: the difference is the whole price—which in the one case is sent out of the country, and in the other is kept within it. I very well remember, that in the district of country I have the honor to represent, there was paid during the late war a heavy excise—yet there was never known a period of such prosperity to the manufacturer of whiskey; there was twice as much made then as there is now. The interior labors under peculiar disadvantages. The products it raises are bulky and heavy, and will not bear the cost of transportation to a distant market. Government ought to protect and cherish them at home, and provide a home market. There was such a market, to a considerable extent, in our manufacturing establishments, but these are crushed. During the war there were, in my district, from fifteen to twenty furnaces, besides forges, rolling and splitting mills, and other establishments for the manufacture of iron. In 1816 the duty was taken off from imported iron, and they were crushed. One after another sank, sank, sank: they were all ruined—their hands were dismissed, and the agriculturist lost his market, while the manufacturer lost his all. You took this from the farmer—it is your duty to restore it—or give him some equivalent. The gentleman from South-Carolina was pleased to designate the spirit of our own domestic manufacture, as *blue ruin*. Nothing will suit him but the spirit that is imported.—He likes *red ruin*. Rum is, in his estimation, far better tasted and far better colored than whiskey. Possibly he likes it because it is of a red color. But, sir, to my taste, old whiskey, the genuine old Columbia, is better than the gentleman's red ruin. There are some gentlemen who cannot bear any thing that is domestic. Call it foreign and they approve it at once—but nothing that is domestic is good enough for their use. But, sir, if you look at the effects produced, I see no reason why *red ruin* is any better than *blue ruin*. If a man gets drunk, I do not think there is much difference, whether it is on foreign or domestic spirits. If there is any difference, it is in the expense to his family, and that is all on the side of the domestic article.

The gentleman from South-Carolina thinks it would be much better to raise *animals* and send them to the eastward, than to occupy our capital in distilling whiskey. But, sir, I can tell the honorable gentleman that there is nothing better or more favorable to the raising of those *animals* which we of the west drive down to feed him and his neighbors, than distilleries.—The duty in dispute I take to be for the protection of the farmer; and I ask, when our products are shut out of foreign markets, shall we go to those very markets for our meat and our drink?

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels PRIME NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,

Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.

Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

ADAMS & HUTCHINSON,

HAVE just received on Consignment, for Sale,

Prime Green COFEEE, in barrels,
do and Loaf Sugar, in do.
do and Lump do in do.

Gun-powder TEA, in half quarter chests

ALSO, IN STORE,

Juniata Bar-Iron and Nails,
Monongahela Plough Plates
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Shot,—Scythes and Sickles
Alabama Cotton,
Manufactured Tobacco
Cigars, Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30.—6t

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.

James B. Oliver,

Has commenced the Business of a

Scrivener and Conveyancer,

At the Mayor's Office

Fourth-Street, Pittsburgh.

WHERE *Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Agreement, Judgments and Common Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Petitions for roads, bridges, pedlers' license, tavern license, and for guardians,* &c. and Writings of every description will be promptly drawn in a neat and legal manner.

Feb. 6. tf

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,

Extending from the Corner of Ferry on First Street.

A new Brick House and Store,

Corner of Ferry and Water Streets.

For Sale or Barter,

A LOT

In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Vicuna Skins, Russia, Red Wool, &c.* for sale.

David Logan.

Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1824.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Feb 23, 1824.*

"The last ten days have been chiefly spent, in the House of Representatives, upon the bank bill, which was so altered in committee of the whole as to bear a near resemblance to the act of 1814. It is now on a second reading. When the House adjourned on Saturday, the question was upon a motion of Mr. Reynolds, to confine the banks to the amount of capital now actually paid in—many of the banks having called for but a moiety of the capital from stockholders, he thought they ought not to be permitted to increase it at will, for sundry reasons. The House did not decide this, but it is supposed the motion will not be agreed to.

"Permission has been granted to a committee to bring in a bill, taking the daily pay of the commissioners of Franklin county. This, if I am not mistaken, is a *feeler*, to ascertain the public mind respecting the restoration of the old order of things as to *salaries* and *fees*.

"But the presidential question is the engrossing topic. You will have seen before this, that the friends of Calhoun in Philadelphia have come into the support of Jackson. Some members of the Legislature, particularly *Dr. Sutherland*, take this mighty hard, for on the floor of the House he has this winter thrown illiberal reflections upon Gen. Jackson. But no more of this. On Saturday evening a meeting of democratic republicans convened, pursuant to notice, at a tavern in this town, which was too small for them—when they adjourned to the court-house, and unanimously resolved to support Jackson for President. Some jarring took place about Vice-President, but at length John C. Calhoun was agreed upon for V. P. The curiosity of the thing is, that James Peacock moved that the delegates appointed at this meeting should be instructed to support a Jackson electoral ticket; and that Samuel Douglas opposed Gallatin because he was a foreigner.

"An emissary of Van Buren's is to be here about the first of March, to bargain with the delegates on Crawford's account. But he will come to the wrong shop."

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

In the House of Representatives, on the 19th ult. some discussion took place on the question whether the bill which accompanied the following report should be received. The committee had not been instructed to bring in a bill, but to inquire into the expediency of the measure. Mr. Lehmen and Mr. Cassat opposed it, on the ground that the people had not petitioned for a convention, and that the members of the Legislature were sworn to support the constitution as it is, not to be plotting changes in it. Leave was finally granted to report the bill, which is entitled "An act to ascertain the opinion of the people of this commonwealth, relative to a Convention."

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

MR. AUDENREID'S REPORT,

RELATIVE TO

THE CALL OF A CONVENTION.

That after having deliberated upon the important subject submitted to them, with all that care and attention which its delicacy and its magnitude imperiously demanded, they now submit the following remarks, accompanied by a bill, to the consideration of the House.

It is no longer necessary, by a laborious train of reasoning, to prove that it is the right of the people, of every community, to ordain and establish what form of government they please, and that it is equally at all times their right to revise, change, amend and improve, the same. In the habit and mode of thinking of the people of this commonwealth, this principle is firmly fixed and deeply rooted. Among such a people, long accustomed to feel their own sovereignty, and to the exercise of an independent suffrage universally enjoyed, the high concern of revising their frame of government, with a view to its improvement, may on all proper occasions be resorted to with perfect safety and the best founded hopes of advantage.

Adverting to our own history, we find the frame of government, agreed upon between the proprietary and the first settlers of the province, contained many essential principles of civil and religious liberty. Trial, however, prove it unsuited to the state of an infant settlement to both the contracting parties. It was found necessary to change it, though that change destroyed some of the features most favorable to the sovereignty of the people; it became apparent that the attributes of prerogative in the proprietary were not reconcileable with popular sovereignty: The whole provincial annals exhibit an almost unbroken scene of contention between the representatives of the people and the proprietary authority. The revolution was the establishment of the unquestioned sovereignty of the people. It was at first exercised without constitutional law. On no part of our history can we look back with greater approbation, at no time was order and justice more reverenced or better preserved, nor the virtue of our ancestors more illustriously displayed. Such a state of things could not have continued long without hazarding the greatest evils. It is necessary to a well constituted government, that the will of the majority should be certainly and continually operative by some uniform, fundamental and well known rule. Out of such a state of things sprang the constitution of 1776. It was the spontaneous act of the people, in their sovereign capacity. It maintained all the great principles of civil and religious liberty previously recognised or known at that time. In fourteen years afterwards a convention was called on the recommendation of the Legislature, by whom the frame of government was new modelled. The great principles of civil and religious liberty were at this time not less reverenced than before.

That the constitution of 1790 was an improvement on that of 1776, it is presumed none will deny. It is also presumed, it will be as little denied that strong defects still exist in our frame of government. This began very seriously to be felt on a trial of ten years. A further trial of twenty years has constantly been adding to the proofs of its imperfections. In that time, the proposition of revising it has been frequently before the public, in petitions to the Legislature. Incipient propositions in relation thereto have been frequently before the legislative bodies. Although the last of these was a subject of deliberation at a recent date, still further proofs of its imperfection have, in that time been added. From the great election in 1799, until the great election in 1823, at periods of three, and at most six years, most serious excitements have been occurring. These excitements have constantly presented increasing danger to social order and public morals. As yet we may hope that the commonwealth has suffered but little from impurities thus engendered. But that we can escape from the most serious evils, if the Governor is to continue to be invested with the uncontrolled appointing power, and that at an early day too, is not allowed us to hope.

The abuse of executive discretion in appointing justices of the peace, has been most signally displayed during the late administration.—Notwithstanding the unwarrantable number of appointments, the evil is aggravated by an improper distribution of them among the population. From that cause, numbers must still be added. The complaints constantly reaching the Legislature against these officers, while it demonstrates the inconvenience the public suffers from them, it shows how difficult it is to remedy the grievance. It is not easy to prove guilt even where it exists, and when it is proved, error is plead as an excuse, and removal by address is a rare thing. Thus, unnecessary officers, who have been appointed with characters little known to the appointing power, with much official authority, and such as is often abused with impunity, are saddled on the public by a tenure of office, equivalent to one for life.

Experience confirms more strongly, every year, the inconvenience of the Legislature assembling in December, instead of January. The great body of the members will be men engaged in rural affairs. December is an inconvenient season for men thus circumstanced, to leave their business. Every one must know who has witnessed the progress of a session, that if December be the time of meeting, it will continue about four months. This will happen without either the want of fidelity or patriotism in the Legislature. Assembling early in January, would reduce the length of the sessions generally, and probably one-fourth. Until 1788, two sessions were sometimes held in a year. The constitution, as now established, confines the session to a single annual meeting.

Other inconveniences needing remedy might be adverted to, but it is not the purpose of your committee to present them all, nor to suggest remedial provisions. This it will be the province of the convention to do, if one shall be called by the voice of the people. The committee, however, take leave to add, that the want of a provision in the constitution for amendment, they conceive to be a capital defect. It appears the more surprising, that none is to be found therein, as it was in that of which it is an improvement, and in that of the United States, after which it is evidently and confessedly modelled.

Though there is no longer any question of the right of the people, at all times, to revise and amend their constitution, yet the same unanimity has not hitherto prevailed, as to the manner of commencing the undertaking. It seems to be very obvious, such a proceeding cannot be had without the intervention of the legislative power. If nothing short of a spontaneous instruction of that power, by a majority of the people, to pass a law for the assembling of a convention, is held, to authorize such an act, the constitution will be as secure from further improvement, as if it were guarded by the bayonets of a mercenary army. It will only be when evils have become insufferable, that such a movement can be looked for. The citizens annually assemble at elections, where a peaceable, certain and facile mode of ascertaining public opinion, is presented. To the attainment of this, all that is wanted is a uniform law to regulate the receiving and ascertaining the votes. This the Legislature are not competent to do, but of the expediency of which they are peculiarly fitted to judge, from the nature of the trust they bear. They have a nearer view of the practical effects of the constitution, than the best informed citizen in private life. They have also a connected view of the whole of these effects, present and past.

It is the end of free government, and the high privilege of a free people, by a provident foresight and timely remedy, to guard against the occurrence of inveterate and insufferable evils. It is the great characteristic which distinguishes it from those forms which preach the sanctification of errors. In the multiplied formation of constitutions, within a few years, for new communities, and the amendment of those of older ones, in many instances, the legislative power, under certain conditions, bears the trust of constitutional amendment. The constitution of the United States, through the act of the people of the states, and ratified by them, has entrusted amendments to the Congress and the state Legislatures. To this source, we owe some of the best features of that illustrious monument of human wisdom.

It cannot be necessary, seriously to combat the position, that the oath to support the constitution, taken by the members of the Legislature, restrains them at all in acting upon this subject. While the constitution is the supreme law of the land, the operation of the oath is insuperable and inviolable; that is, until the sovereign power has altered the law. It must be absurd to contend, that a measure intended only to ascertain the will of that power, and to carry it into effect on the fundamental principles of all fundamental law, would be a dereliction of duty in members of the Legislature, who have common rights, common interests, and common enjoyments, as a part of that power. None would deny, if a majority of the people would petition for a law to enable them more conveniently to revise their constitution, that it would become the duty of the Legislature to obey their voice. When it is believed a great majority of the citizens hold the constitution to be defective, may not the Legislature, with equal propriety, provide for the ascertainment of the public will. It is believed the two cases are perfectly analigous in principle.

If it were necessary to recur to precedent, that established in calling the convention of 1790, in principle is perfectly parallel, though much more exceptionable in detail. In that case the voice of the majority was not ascertained; in this case it is proposed to demonstrate it.

During the last twenty years, petitions have been at different times before the Legislature, in relation to a convention. The members of the legislature are as well informed of the state of the public opinion as representatives can or need be. The committee believe there is almost a common opinion that the constitution is defective. If the House concur with them in this belief, they deem *that fact* sufficient authority to put the question of *a convention* or *no convention*, to the vote of the people. It would seem even to be a duty. The committee are aware that the question, *Is the constitution defective?* is a different one from the question, *Shall a convention be called?* Possibly, the affirmative suffrages on the two questions would be very different in number. No evil could result, if the latter question should be carried in the negative, much might be avoided were it carried in the affirmative.

The committee deem it to be a time particularly favorable to bring forward and to decide this question. The excitements of a gubernatorial election are allayed by the choice of that officer, by a commanding majority, the virtue and steadiness of whose character, are a pledge of the public tranquility, during the period of his office. There is time, if it be thought advisable, to carry the measure into full effect before another triennial election.—Our country is at peace, and her prospects are good to maintain it. These considerations urge most cogently the acceptance of the present opportunity.

Let it be remembered that the passage of the bill we recommend, decides nothing with regard to the call of a convention.—The extent of the measure only provides a way by which to ascertain public sentiment, leaving the question to be decided by that power alone who have a right to decide. If a majority of the people are against the call of a convention, the question is at once put to rest. But if otherwise, who will pretend to say that they have not the right to alter or amend at pleasure?

It will scarcely be pretended by any, that the science of government is wholly different, as it regards improvement, from all other human institutions. These, it is well known, only approach perfection by continued improvement; and so far as history throws light upon the subject, the same is the case with those of government. Let any one turn his attention to the regular march of liberty, even since the era of the reformation, and he will be convinced of the fact.

It will not scarcely be pretended that the citizens of Pennsylvania have, on this subject evinced a restless disposition. On the contrary, with a praiseworthy prudence, they have tested the principle of our present frame of government by an experience of more than thirty years; most of its provisions are dear to them as the life-blood that flows in their veins. It is impossible that those principles can suffer by any course that they may see proper to take. The people will weigh the subject fairly and fully, before they give their votes in favor of a convention. Should they do so, the delegates composing the convention will bear the imprint of their constituents, and while they attempt the improvement of the existing constitution, the exceptionable parts only will be the subject of revision and amendment, while all the rest will be adopted as a matter of course.

The committee, in offering their opinion on this important subject, wish to be understood as holding no reserve, either on the measure itself, or on the propriety of the Legislature acting on the case. They are fully aware of the responsibility they assume in recommending the expediency of submitting the queston to the suffrages of the people, and they have no desire that it should be less. They therefore report accompanied by a bill.

Washington, Feb. 21.—We have learned with much regret, that Chief Justice Marshall has been unable to attend the Supreme Court since Wednesday last, in consequence of an accidental fall in stepping from the door of his lodgings, by which one of his shoulders was dislocated, and the head of the bone supposed to be fractured. It is doubtful whether this accident may not confine him to his chamber during the remainder of the Term, though we understand he is doing as well as could be hoped, from the nature of the injury sustained.—*Nat. Jour.*

The Third Annual Meeting

Of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, in and for the county of Allegheny,

WILL be held at the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh on *Wednesday, the 6th of October next*, when the following PREMIUMS will be awarded.

NEAT CATTLE.

For the best Bull, not more than five, nor less than two years old,	$20 00
Best Cow,	15 00
Best Bull Calf, under two years old,	15 00
Best Heifer, from one to three years old,	10 00
Best yoke of working Oxen,	10 00
Best lot of fat cattle, not less than three in number,	8 00

HORSES.

For the best Stallion,	10 00
Brood Mare,	7 00
Horse Colt,	5 00
Filly,	5 00

SWINE.

For the best Boar and Sow, not more than two and a half years old nor under six months,	5 00

SHEEP.

For the best imported breed of Sheep, to consist of one Ram and two Ewes,	10 00
Best lot of common Sheep, one Ram, two Ewes and two Lambs,	3 00

CROPS.

For the best average crop of Wheat, on at least five acres, in one lot,	10 00
Best average crop of Barley, on at least five acres, in one lot,	5 00
For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, raised from five acres,	5 00
Greatest quantity of Potatoes from half an acre,	5 00
Greatest quantity and best Flax from half an acre, heckled and prepared for the spinning wheel,	5 00
Greatest quantity and best crop of Hemp, on two acres,	5 00
For the most valuable crop of Tobacco, from at least half an acre,	5 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best linen Shirting, twenty five yards long, and one yard wide,	8 00
Best Flannel, twenty yards long and one yard wide,	10 00
Best Woollen Cloth, of *Family* Manufacture, thirty yards long, and not less than three-fourths of a yard wide,	7 00
Best Broad Cloth, of *Factory* Manufacture,	5 00
Best Woollen Carpeting, not less than twenty five yards long,	10 00
Best Woollen Carpeting, twenty yards long, colored from *domestic materials*,	5 00
Best pair of Blankets,	5 00
Best Coverlet,	5 00
Best Linsey, thirty yards long and one yard wide,	5 00
Best piece of Linen Check, twenty yards,	5 00
Best piece of Linen Ticking, twenty yards,	5 00
Best piece of Worsted Plaid, twenty yards,	5 00
Best piece of Cassinet, twenty yards,	5 00
Best half dozen pair of Woollen Socks and Stockings, knit,	3 00
Best half dozen pair Thread Socks and Stockings, knit,	3 00
Best Linen Thread, not less than 1 lb.	3 00
Best Bonnet made of straw or grass,	10 00
Best Cheese, not less than 20 lb.	3 00
Best Maple Sugar, not less than 50 lb.	5 00
Best Pot Ashes, not less than 100 lb.	5 00
Greatest quantity of oil from the Sun-Flower Seed.	5 00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For the best Plough,	5 00
Best half dozen Sickles,	3 00
Best half dozen Scithes,	3 00
Best half dozen Axes,	3 00
Best half dozen Spades and Shovels,	3 00
Best Thrashing Machine,	8 00
Best Straw Cutter,	5 00
Best Machine for Dressing Flax,	10 00

PLOUGHING MATCH.

On THURSDAY, the second day of the exhibition there will be two PLOUGHING MATCHES. The first with Horses

To the best Ploughman, a premium by Mr. George Evans, of	$8 00
The second best, a premium of	6 00
The second match will be with Oxen, for a premium of	4 00

The competitors must make known their intentions to the committee of arrangement on Wednesday, and be on the ground with their teams on Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

☞ All manufactured articles for which rewards will be given, must be the production of the county of Allegheny. No premiums will be allowed to the same articles or stock which have heretofore received premiums. No premium will be given, unless there be a competition for it.

It is to be distinctly understood, that in every case when the directors shall consider the object presented as not deserving of the reward, they reserve to themselves the right of withholding it, although by a literal construction, the object would be entitled to receive it.

Every article offered for exhibition must be registered with the secretary before ten o'clock on Wednesday morning; and articles of wool and flax must be accompanied with certificates from the inspectors of the Society, or affidavits of respectable citizens, that the flax or wool was grown in Allegheny county.

Articles of silver plate will be given as rewards as heretofore.

All farmers and others are requested to send to the fair such fine animals and manufactured articles as they shall be disposed to sell, as ample accommodations will be provided, and an auctioneer will attend to the sale, free of charge to the owners.

N. B. All manufactured articles *offered for premiums*, must be deposited in the long room heretofore occupied by the Society, at Mr. Robert Campbell's, in the town of Allegheny, *before four o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday*, (the day preceding the fair) the 5th of October, when the articles will be registered and inspected by the committee. On Wednesday the owners will call at Mr. Campbell's to receive their goods and take them to the place of exhibition. At twelve o'clock sales will commence.

The inspectors will attend to the examination of *Crops*, collect and certify the evidence in relation to the same, and make such communications on the subject of agriculture and its improvements as may be deemed useful

The inspectors are, Messrs. Charles Johnston, Wilkins township; Col. D. M'Nair; Joseph Dixon, Ohio township; W B. Foster, Pitt; Col. James Logan, Plum; Garret Wall, Elizabeth; Henry Strom, Indiana; James Highlands, Esq. Ross; William Cochran, Mifflin; John Fritchman, Versailles; Gen. William Marks, Robinson, and Samuel Stewart, Fayette.

Committee of Arrangement.—Messrs. Wilkins, Enoch and Denny.

WM. WILKINS, *President.*
HARMAR DENNY, *Secretary.*
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1824.

Smith & Fielding,

Teachers of the Pittsburgh Academy,

HAVE dissolved partnership this day by mutual consent. Mr. *Smith* will continue to teach in the same place, where the pupils may complete their quarters: or the females, and a limited number of the junior class of males, may attach themselves to Mr. *Fielding's* FEMALE ACADEMY, which will be opened on Monday, the 15th instant.

Persons indebted to S. & F. are requested to settle with *J. H. Fielding*, who will pay all claims against the firm.

N. R. SMITH,
J. H. FIELDING.
Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—2t

Young Ladies' Academy.

J. H. FIELDING

Will open an Academy for Young Ladies, on Monday the 15th instant,

IN Miss *Spencer's* former School-Room, on Water-Street. The room is remarkably spacious, comfortable, airy and convenient; and perhaps the city does not afford a more agreeable or healthy situation.

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Pittsburgh, March 5.—tf

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Fourth, opposite Ferry-Street.

N. R. SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons and the public, that the firm of Smith & Fielding having been mutually dissolved, the concerns of the Institution will be conducted by himself alone. Grateful for the distinguished patronage with which he has been favored, and which he has been assiduous to merit, he assures his patrons, that every exertion will be made to deserve the continuance of that encouragement which has been so liberally bestowed.

In order to accelerate the proficiency of youth in Reading, Elocution, and English Grammar, a school-book, entitled the "English Reader's Manual," sanctioned by the most respectable recommendations, and accompanied with an elementary and grammatical praxis, will shortly be published. This work exhibits the system of Reading, Elocution, and E. Grammar taught in the Fourth Street Academy; a system designed for the use of private families, as well as public schools and seminaries; and by the use of which, experience enables N. R. S. to state, a youth of ordinary capacity can be enabled, by faithful instruction, to progress from the *elements* of the English language as far as Murray's "English Reader," and to resolve grammar with a degree of logical accuracy, in the space of three months.

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Which he will sell low for CASH.

Feb. 13—4t.

230

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1824.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Feb* 23, 1824.

"The last ten days have been chiefly spent, in the House of Representatives, upon the bank bill; which was so altered in committee of the whole as to bear a near resemblance to the act of 1814. It is now on a second reading. When the House adjourned on Saturday, the question was upon a motion of Mr. Reynolds, to confine the banks to the amount of capital now actually paid in—many of the banks having called for but a moiety of the capital from stockholders, he thought they ought not to be permitted to increase it at will, for sundry reasons. The House did not decide this, but it is supposed the motion will not be agreed to.

"Permission has been granted to a committee to bring in a bill, raising the daily pay of the commissioners of Franklin county. This, if I am not mistaken, is a *feeler*, to ascertain the public pulse respecting the restoration of the old order of things as to *salaries* and *fees*.

"But the presidential question is the engrossing topic. You will have seen before this, that the friends of Calhoun in Philadelphia have come into the support of Jackson. Some members of the Legislature, particularly *Dr. Sutherland*, take this mighty hard, for on the floor of the House he has this winter thrown illiberal reflections upon Gen. Jackson. But no more of that. On Saturday evening a meeting of democratic republicans convened, pursuant to notice, at a tavern in this town, which was too small for them—when they adjourned to the court-house, and unanimously resolved to support Jackson for President. Some jarring took place about Vice-President; but at length John C. Calhoun was agreed upon for V. P. The curiosity of the thing is, that James Peacock moved that the delegates appointed at this meeting should be instructed to support a Jackson electoral ticket; and that Samuel Douglas opposed Gallatin because he was a foreigner.

"An emissary of Van Buren's is to be here about the first of March, to bargain with the delegates on Crawford's account. But he will come to the wrong shop."

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

In the House of Representatives, on the 19th ult. some discussion took place on the question whether the bill which accompanied the following report should be received. The committee had not been instructed to bring in a bill, but to inquire into the expediency of the measure. Mr. Lehmen and Mr. Cassat opposed it, on the ground that the people had not petitioned for a convention, and that the members of the Legislature were sworn to support the constitution as it is, not to be plotting changes in it. Leave was finally granted to report the bill, which is entitled "An act to ascertain the opinion of the people of this commonwealth, relative to a Convention."

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

MR. AUDENREID'S REPORT,

RELATIVE TO

THE CALL OF A CONVENTION.

That after having deliberated upon the important subject submitted to them, with all that care and attention which its delicacy and its magnitude imperiously demanded, they now submit the following remarks, accompanied by a bill, to the consideration of the House.

It is no longer necessary, by a laborious train of reasoning, to prove that it is the right of the people, of every community, to ordain and establish what form of government they please, and that it is equally at all times their right to revise, change, amend and improve, the same. In the habit and mode of thinking of the people of this commonwealth, this principle is firmly fixed and deeply rooted. Among such a people, long accustomed to feel their own sovereignty, and to the exercise of an independent suffrage universally enjoyed, the high concern of revising their frame of government, with a view to its improvement, may on all proper occasions be resorted to with perfect safety and the best founded hopes of advantage.

Adverting to our own history, we find the frame of government, agreed upon between the proprietary and the first settlers of the province, contained many essential principles of civil and religious liberty. Trial, however, prove it unsuited to the state of an infant settlement to both the contracting parties. It was found necessary to change it, though that change destroyed some of the features most favorable to the sovereignty of the people; it became apparent that the attributes of prerogative in the proprietary were not reconcileable with popular sovereignty: The whole provincial annals exhibit an almost unbroken scene of contention between the representatives of the people and the proprietary authority. The revolution was the establishment of the unquestioned sovereiguty of the people. It was at first exercised without constitutional law. On no part of our history can we look back with greater approbation, at no time was order and justice more reverenced or better preserved, nor the virtue of our ancestors more illustriously displayed. Such a state of things could not have continued long without hazarding the greatest evils. It is necessary to a well constituted government, that the will of the majority should be certainly and continually operative by some uniform, fundamental and well known rule. Out of such a state of things sprang the constitution of 1776. It was the spontaneous act of the people, in their sovereign capacity. It maintained all the great principles of civil and religious liberty previously recognised or known at that time. In fourteen years afterwards a convention was called on the recommendation of the Legislature, by whom the frame of government was new modelled. The great principles of civil and religious liberty were at this time not less reverenced than before.

That the constitution of 1790 was an improvement on that of 1776, it is presumed none will deny. It is also presumed, it will be as little denied that strong defects still exist in our frame of government. This began very seriously to be felt on a trial of ten years. A further trial of twenty years has constantly been adding to the proofs of its imperfections. In that time, the proposition of revising it has been frequently before the public, in petitions to the Legislature. Incipient propositions in relation thereto have been frequently before the legislative bodies. Although the last of these was a subject of deliberation at a recent date, still further proofs of its imperfection have, in that time been added. From the great election in 1799, until the great election in 1823, at periods of three, and at most six years, most serious excitements have been occurring. These excitements have constantly presented increasing danger to social order and public morals. As yet we may hope that the commonwealth has suffered but little from impurities thus engendered. But that we can escape from the most serious evils, if the Governor is to continue to be invested with the uncontrolled appointing power, and that at an early day too, is not allowed us to hope.

The abuse of executive discretion in appointing justices of the peace, has been most signally displayed during the late administration.—Notwithstanding the unwarrantable number of appointments, the evil is aggravated by an improper distribution of them among the population. From that cause, numbers must still be added. The complaints constantly reaching the Legislature against these officers, while it demonstrates the inconvenience the public suffers from them, it shows how difficult it is to remedy the grievance. It is not easy to prove guilt even where it exists, and when it is proved, error is plead as an excuse, and removal by address is a rare thing. Thus, unnecessary officers, who have been appointed with characters little known to the appointing power, with much official authority, and such as is often abused with impunity, are saddled on the public by a tenure of office, equivalent to one for life.

Experience confirms more strongly, every year, the inconvenience of the Legislature assembling in December, instead of January. The great body of the members will be men engaged in rural affairs. December is an inconvenient season for men thus circumstanced, to leave their business. Every one must know who has witnessed the progress of a session, that if December be the time of meeting, it will continue about four months. This will happen without either the want of fidelity or patriotism in the Legislature. Assembling early in January, would reduce the length of the sessions generally, and probably one-fourth. Until 1788, two sessions were sometimes held in a year. The constitution, as now established, confines the session to a single annual meeting.

Other inconveniences needing remedy might be adverted to, but it is not the purpose of your committee to present them all, nor to suggest remedial provisions. This it will be the province of the convention to do, if one shall be called by the voice of the people. The committee, however, take leave to add, that the want of a provision in the constitution for amendment, they conceive to be a capital defect. It appears the more surprising, that none is to be found therein, as it was in that of which it is an improvement, and in that of the United States, after which it is evidently and confessedly modelled.

Though there is no longer any question of the right of the people, at all times, to revise and amend their constitution, yet the same unanimity has not hitherto prevailed, as to the manner of commencing the undertaking. It seems to be very obvious, such a proceeding cannot be had without the intervention of the legislative power. If nothing short of a spontaneous instruction of that power, by a majority of the people, to pass a law for the assembling of a convention, is held, to authorize such an act, the constitution will be as secure from further improvement, as if it were guarded by the bayonets of a mercenary army. It will only be when evils have become insufferable, that such a movement can be looked for. The citizens annually assemble at elections, where a peaceable, certain and facile mode of ascertaining public opinion, is presented. To the attainment of this, all that is wanted is a uniform law to regulate the receiving and ascertaining the votes. This the Legislature are not competent to do, but of the expediency of which they are peculiarly fitted to judge, from the nature of the trust they bear. They have a nearer view of the practical effects of the constitution, than the best informed citizen in private life. They have also a connected view of the whole of these effects, present and past.

It is the end of free government, and the high privilege of a free people, by a provident foresight and timely remedy, to guard against the occurrence of inveterate and insufferable evils. It is the great characteristic which distinguishes it from those forms which preach the sanctification of errors. In the multiplied formation of constitutions, within a few years, for new communities, and the amendment of those of older ones, in many instances, the legislative power, under certain conditions, bears the trust of constitutional amendment. The constitution of the United States, through the act of the people of the states, and ratified by them, has entrusted amendments to the Congress and the state Legislatures. To this source, we owe some of the best features of that illustrious monument of human wisdom.

It cannot be necessary, seriously to combat the position, that the oath to support the constitution, taken by the members of the Legislature, restrains them at all in acting upon this subject. While the constitution is the supreme law of the land, the operation of the oath is insuperable and inviolable; that is, until the sovereign power has altered the law. It must be absurd to contend, that a measure intended only to ascertain the will of that power, and to carry it into effect on the fundamental principles of all fundamental law, would be a dereliction of duty in members of the Legislature, who have common rights, common interests, and common enjoyments, as a part of that power. None would deny, if a majority of the people would petition for a law to enable them more conveniently to revise their constitution, that it would become the duty of the Legislature to obey their voice. When it is believed a great majority of the citizens hold the constitution to be defective, may not the Legislature, with equal propriety, provide for the ascertainment of the public will. It is believed the two cases are perfectly analigous in principle.

If it were necessary to recur to precedent, that established in calling the convention of 1790, in principle is perfectly parallel, though much more exceptionable in detail. In that case the voice of the majority was not ascertained; in this case it is proposed to demonstrate it.

During the last twenty years, petitions have been at different times before the Legislature, in relation to a convention. The members of the legislature are as well informed of the state of the public opinion as representatives can or need be. The committee believe there is almost a common opinion that the constitution is defective. If the House concur with them in this belief, they deem *that fact* sufficient authority to put the question of *a convention* or *no convention*, to the vote of the people. It would seem even to be a duty. The committee are aware that the question, *Is the constitution defective?* is a different one from the question, *Shall a convention be called?* Possibly, the affirmative suffrages on the two questions would be very different in number. No evil could result, if the latter question should be carried in the negative, much might be avoided were it carried in the affirmative.

The committee deem it to be a time particularly favorable to bring forward and to decide this question. The excitements of a gubernatorial election are allayed by the choice of that officer, by a commanding majority, the virtue and steadiness of whose character, are a pledge of the public tranquility, during the period of his office. There is time, if it be thought advisable, to carry the measure into full effect before another triennial election.—Our country is at peace, and her prospects are good to maintain it. These considerations urge most cogently the acceptance of the present opportunity.

Let it be remembered that the passage of the bill we recommend, decides nothing with regard to the call of a convention.—The extent of the measure only provides a way by which to ascertain public sentiment, leaving the question to be decided by that power alone who have a right to decide. If a majority of the people are against the call of a convention, the question is at once put to rest. But if otherwise, who will pretend to say that they have not the right to alter or amend at pleasure?

It will scarcely be pretended by any, that the science of government is wholly different, as it regards improvement, from all other human institutions. These, it is well known, only approach perfection by continued improvement; and so far as history throws light upon the subject, the same is the case with those of government. Let any one turn his attention to the regular march of liberty, even since the era of the reformation, and he will be convinced of the fact.

It will not scarcely be pretended that the citizens of Pennsylvania have, on this subject evinced a restless disposition. On the contrary, with a praiseworthy prudence, they have tested the principle of our present frame of government by an experience of more than thirty years; most of its provisions are dear to them as the life-blood that flows in their veins. It is impossible that those principles can suffer by any course that they may see proper to take. The people will weigh the subject fairly and fully, before they give their votes in favor of a convention. Should they do so, the delegates composing the convention will bear the imprint of their constituents, and while they attempt the improvement of the existing constitution, the exceptionable parts only will be the subject of revision and amendment, while all the rest will be adopted as a matter of course.

The committee, in offering their opinion on this important subject, wish to be understood as holding no reserve, either on the measure itself, or on the propriety of the Legislature acting on the case. They are fully aware of the responsibility they assume in recommending the expediency of submitting the queston to the suffrages of the people, and they have no desire that it should be less. They therefore report accompanied by a bill.

Washington, Feb. 21.—We have learned with much regret, that Chief Justice Marshall has been unable to attend the Supreme Court since Wednesday last, in consequence of an accidental fall in stepping from the door of his lodgings, by which one of his shoulders was dislocated, and the head of the bone supposed to be fractured. It is doubtful whether this accident may not confine him to his chamber during the remainder of the Term, though we understand he is doing as well as could be hoped, from the nature of the injury sustained.—*Nat. Jour.*

The Third Annual Meeting

Of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, in and for the county of Allegheny,

WILL be held at the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh on *Wednesday, the 6th of October next*, when the following PREMIUMS will be awarded.

NEAT CATTLE.

For the best Bull, not more than five, nor less than two years old,	$20 00
Best Cow,	15 00
Best Bull Calf, under two years old,	15 00
Best Heifer, from one to three years old,	10 00
Best yoke of working Oxen,	10 00
Best lot of fat cattle, not less than three in number,	8 00

HORSES.

For the best Stallion,	10 00
Brood Mare,	7 00
Horse Colt,	5 00
Filly,	5 00

SWINE.

For the best Boar and Sow, not more than two and a half years old nor under six months,	5 00

SHEEP.

For the best imported breed of Sheep, to consist of one Ram and two Ewes,	10 00
Best lot of common Sheep, one Ram, two Ewes and two Lambs,	3 00

CROPS.

For the best average crop of Wheat, on at least five acres, in one lot,	10 00
Best average crop of Barley, on at least five acres, in one lot,	5 00
For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, raised from five acres,	5 00
Greatest quantity of Potatoes from half an acre,	5 00
Greatest quantity and best Flax from half an acre, hackled and prepared for the spinning wheel,	5 00
Greatest quantity and best crop of Hemp, on two acres,	5 00
For the most valuable crop of Tobacco, from at least half an acre,	5 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best linen Shirting, twenty five yards long, and one yard wide,	8 00
Best Flannel, twenty yards long and one yard wide,	10 00
Best Woollen Cloth, of *Family* Manufacture, thirty yards long, and not less than three-fourths of a yard wide,	7 00
Best Broad Cloth, of *Factory* Manufacture,	5 00
Best Woollen Carpeting, not less than twenty five yards long,	10 00
Best Woollen Carpeting, twenty yards long, colored from *domestic materials*,	5 00
Best pair of Blankets,	5 00
Best Coverlet,	5 00
Best Linsey, thirty yards long and one yard wide,	5 00
Best piece of Linen Check, twenty yards,	5 00
Best piece of Linen Ticking, twenty yards,	5 00
Best piece of Worsted Plaid, twenty yards,	5 00
Best piece of Cassinet, twenty yards,	5 00
Best half dozen pair of Woollen Socks and Stockings, knit,	5 00
Best half dozen pair Thread Socks and Stockings, knit,	3 00
Best Linen Thread, not less than 1 lb.	3 00
Best Bonnet made of straw or grass,	10 00
Best Cheese, not less than 20 lb.	3 00
Best Maple Sugar, not less than 50 lb.	5 00
Best Pot Ashes, not less than 100 lb.	5 00
Greatest quantity of oil from the Sun-Flower Seed,	5 00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For the best Plough,	5 00
Best half dozen Sickles,	3 00
Best half dozen Scithes,	3 00
Best half dozen Axes,	3 00
Best half dozen Spades and Shovels,	3 00
Best Thrashing Machine,	8 00
Best Straw Cutter,	5 00
Best Machine for Dressing Flax,	10 00

PLOUGHING MATCH.

On THURSDAY, the second day of the exhibition there will be two PLOUGHING MATCHES. The first with Horses

To the best Ploughman, a premium by Mr. George Evans, of	$8 00
The second best, a premium of	6 00
The second match will be with Oxen, for a premium of	4 00

The competitors must make known their intentions to the committee of arrangement on Wednesday, and be on the ground with their teams on Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

☞ All manufactured articles for which rewards will be given, must be the production of the county of Allegheny. No premiums will be allowed to the same articles or stock which have heretofore received premiums. No premium will be given, unless there be a competition for it.

It is to be distinctly understood, that in every case when the directors shall consider the object presented as not deserving of the reward, they reserve to themselves the right of withholding it, although by a literal construction, the object would be entitled to receive it.

Every article offered for exhibition must be registered with the secretary before ten o'clock on Wednesday morning; and articles of wool and flax must be accompanied with certificates from the inspectors of the Society, or affidavits of respectable citizens, that the flax or wool was grown in Allegheny county.

Articles of silver plate will be given as rewards as heretofore.

All farmers and others are requested to send to the fair such fine animals and manufactured articles as they shall be disposed to sell, as ample accommodations will be provided, and an auctioneer will attend to the sale, free of charge to the owners.

N. B. All manufactured articles *offered for premiums*, must be deposited in the long room heretofore occupied by the Society, at Mr. Robert Campbell's in the town of Allegheny, *before four o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday*, (the day preceding the fair) the 5th of October, when the articles will be registered and inspected by the committee. On Wednesday the owners will call at Mr. Campbell's to receive their goods and take them to the place of exhibition. At twelve o'clock sales will commence.

The inspectors will attend to the examination of *Crops*, collect and certify the evidence in relation to the same, and make such communications on the subject of agriculture and its improvements as may be deemed useful

The inspectors are, Messrs. Charles Johnston, Wilkins township; Col. D. M'Nair; Joseph Dixon, Ohio township; W B. Foster, Pitt; Col. James Logan, Plum; Garret Wall, Elizabeth; Henry Strom, Indiana; James Highlands, Esq. Ross, William Cochran, Mifflin; John Fritchman, Versailles; Gen. William Marks, Robinson, and Samuel Stewart, Fayette.

Committee of Arrangement.—Messrs. Wilkins, Enoch and Denny.

WM. WILKINS, *President.*
HARMAR DENNY, *Secretary.*
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1824.

Smith & Fielding,

Teachers of the Pittsburgh Academy,

HAVE dissolved partnership this day by mutual consent. Mr. *Smith* will continue to teach in the same place, where the pupils may complete their quarters: or the females, and a limited number of the junior class of males, may attach themselves to Mr. *Fielding's* FEMALE ACADEMY, which will be opened on Monday, the 15th instant.

Persons indebted to S. & F. are requested to settle with *J. H. Fielding*, who will pay all claims against the firm.

N. R. SMITH,
J. H. FIELDING.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—2t

Young Ladies' Academy.

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Joseph Jenkinson.

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GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1824.

☞ Sunday articles in type, omitted for want of room.

For the Gazette.

THE DIE IS CAST!

Yesterday the Convention at Harrisburgh made a selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. In a few days we shall hear the result. It is morally certain that JACKSON has been nominated by an almost unanimous vote.—It is not yet known who will be the candidate for the Vice Presidency. The magnanimous policy pursued by Mr. Calhoun, proves him to be a high minded and honorable man, and a sterling patriot. The disinterested sacrifice of his personal interests for his country's good; the decision and firmness of character which he has th's evinced, in uniting with the virtuous men of all parties to defeat the insidious designs of a caucus, composed of demagogues and office-hunters, deserve much from his fellow citizens. If he has been nominated by the convention for the Vice Presidency, it will no doubt give general satisfaction. A few demagogues may wince and whine, but the great body of the virtuous yeomanry of the country will approve the conduct of the members of the convention; and eventually even the demagogues, finding their projects hopeless, and discovering that the Treasury circulars and *Monsieur "Steppe de vost"* must sink in the mud, will fall into the wake of their more disinterested and patriotic fellow citizens. "A consummation devoutly to be wished." G.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Harrisburgh, February 28, 1824.

"The bill for renewing the charters of 21 of the banks of 1814 has been a bone of contention in the House of Representatives every day of this week. The enemies of the bill assail it at all points, and when foiled return to the attack as if nothing daunted by the discomfiture. Mr. Stevenson and Dr. Sutherland may be put down for the ablest counties to rechartering banks. They differ in their mode of attack—the one relying upon the system of sap, and the other upon assault. But they have both good lungs, and an earnest manner—which are all important requisites in the popular branch of the Legislature. Mr. Holgate, Mr. Canot, Gen. Ogle, and Mr Jonathan Roberts are the most conspicuous friends of rechartering the above banks under the terms of the act of 1814. Mr. R. Smith is decidedly in favor of renewing their charters, but has curious notions about the terms on which this ought to be done. However, let this all be as it may, the bank bill passed to a third reading this day, by a vote of 64 to 23, after a tedious sitting from half past 9 A. M. to half past 3 P. M. And what is not the least remarkable part of the affair is, that many members who held up the provisions of the *details* of the bill as being *destructive of the liberties of the people*, voted in favor of the aggregate.

"Mr. Forward of your city, has reported a bill in Congress, laying a duty on sales by auction, and this has given no small trouble to the wise men at Harrisburgh. The Legislature of the state, most patriotically, invested the congressmen, elected by the people of the different districts, with the power and knowledge of the said state Legislature, at a previous period of the session, and under those powers and with this knowledge, requested them to support the tariff bill. But lo! comes Mr. Forward's auction duties bill, and throws all aback. The members of the State Legislature discover that the tariff is only a pretext to deprive us of the goodly sum derived from auction duties, and so away with the fudge of a tariff and domestic manufactures.

"There is no kind of question as to Gen. Jackson's election. All parties in this state, I mean the men, are in his favor. South and North Carolina are joyously with him—and little doubt is entertained of New York.—But after our 4th of March convention, I can say more."

Congress keep up the debate upon the Tariff, without making much progress in settling its details. Several days were spent in debating a motion to strike out the duty proposed on foreign spirits. This motion was negatived. The next item taken up, was the duty on cotton bagging, that is, the coarse hempen cloth used for wrappers in packing cotton bales. This matter, which one would suppose might be disposed of in an hour or two, has occupied probably a whole week, and is not yet disposed of. Mr. Martindale, of New-York, in order to close the debate on the separate provisions of the bill, and procure a decision on its general merits, moved to strike out the first section or enacting clause. He then made a speech in favor of the bill, and against his own motion. This was assented by the opposers of the bill, as inconsistent and unparliamentary. It went heading to the House. But 17 rose in favor of the motion. This vote is not considered as a test of strength, or as settling any principle. So soon as Mr. Martindale's motion was disposed of, the House resumed the debate about the cotton bagging. The enemies of the Tariff have declared their determination to oppose it in detail, step by step, and to keep off the decision as long as possible.

Some extracts from the debates are given in to day's Gazette.

Ninian Edwards, now a Senator in Congress from Illinois, has been nominated by the President as Minister to Mexico.

A meeting at Louisville, Ky. resolved, that a canal around the Falls, at that place, and on the Kentucky side, is of the highest national interest, and ought to be made at the joint expense of Ohio and Kentucky; that a subscription be opened to aid in the purchase of ground, at the Falls, for a National Armory, in case the establishment be located there by Congress, and that 800 dollars be subscribed and paid to an agent, to proceed forthwith to Washington, to represent to Congress that the *intended* canal will furnish the best site and water power in the western states for an Armory, and so forth.

Law Case.—In 1821, Robert Shannon, for stealing two horses, was tried in Philadelphia, and sentenced to 7 years in the penitentiary. In 1823 a pardon was procured for him from the Governor, on condition that "he should forthwith leave the state and never return to it." He was lately apprehended lurking about the city, and the mayor recommitted him to the penitentiary to serve out the term specified in his sentence. He was brought before the court of quarter sessions on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion made that he be discharged, on the grounds, first, that the Governor had no right to grant a conditional pardon, and, second, that the commitment by the mayor was illegal. The court decided that the pardon was constitutional and the commitment legal. The prisoner was remanded to the penitentiary.

Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Statesman.

Washington, Feb. 16, 1824.

The Tariff.—The chairman stated the question before the House to be the motion of the gentleman from Louisiana to strike out the clause imposing an additional duty on cotton bagging.

Mr. *M'Kim*, of Maryland stated that the duty on cotton bagging is three cents per yard; that by the present bill the duty is to be raised to six cents per yards and that a bounty of three cents per yard was also to be offered on cotton bagging. If he understood the provision of the bill, the duty would amount to about ten cents; and before he gave his vote, he wished distinctly to be informed; whether this would be the operation of the bill. He had understood from the Comptroller of the Treasury, that such would be its effect.

Mr. *Tod*, of Pennsylvania, stated that the duty would amount to only six cents per yard, if the bounty was removed, to which he had no objection.

Mr. *Buchanan*, of Pennsylvania, was a friend to domestic manufactures, but he wished to avoid doing too much, lest it should produce a reaction, more fatal to manufactures than any evils they had yet endured. He would do nothing which would materially affect the revenue. The country was not prepared to meet the tax gatherer. A medium should be observed, and he thought the proposed duty on bagging was too high.

Mr. *Tod* said that the course which his colleague had manifested an intention to pursue, would inevitably lead him to oppose the whole bill. He could advise him of this fact at once. It could not be disguised, and indeed it should not be concealed that the duty on cotton bagging was intended to operate as a prohibition. If his colleague was startled at the proposed duty on this article, what would be thought when he came to the duties on woollens, which were much higher than on cotton bagging. The object of the committee was to protect the industry of the country. He was willing to risk the bill on this clause alone; and if it were opposed, the whole bill must be lost.

Mr. *Clay*, Speaker, then rose and observed, that it was not his intention to have engaged in the discussion on the details of the bill; but this is one in which his own district was so specially interested, and its provisions had now been attacked from so unexpected a quarter, that he should hold himself culpable if he refused to answer. He would, therefore, say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that if this article would not bear the duty proposed to be laid upon it, there was not an article in the bill that would.

Mr. Clay said—"The great articles, which it was proposed to protect, were cotton, wool, hemp, and iron—but if the country should manufacture any article whatever, that article certainly was cotton bagging. Having a personal acquaintance with its mode of manufacture, he begged to state a few of the facts respecting it to the House. The buildings in which it was conducted, were of the slightest and cheapest kind, much resembling rope-walks; the hands employed in spinning were, for the most part, small negro boys, and a few negro girls. The weavers are all either negroes or common laborers; and such is the facility with which the manufacture can be extended, that, if the bill shall pass, I am willing to pledge myself, said Mr. Clay, in any form, that, within 12 months, 20 millions of yards can be produced, and almost without a social effort. I am well acquainted with the article, and it is one which, of all others, I should select to illustrate the propriety of the principles of the present bill.—Who are our competitors in the manufacture? The weavers of Inverness and Dundee, two small towns in Scotland—before the war they had the entire monopoly of this article. During the war a portion of our domestic labor was directed to this article, and as might be expected, the manufacture being in its infancy, the prices first demanded were very high—after the close of the war, the factories still continued, but in a languishing condition, till by the joint competition of the American and Scotch manufactures they were completely prostrated. No sooner was this effected, than immediately the price was raised upon the cotton grower; and the extra price then paid would be more than equal to ten years protection of our own fabric. What is it, on the general principles of political economy, that secures an abundant supply of any article made, and its good quality?—It is competition. And the real question now before Congress, is, whether these men of Inverness and Dundee shall continue to have the monopoly, or whether there shall be an American competition to counteract them? The gentlemen ask, what is to hinder the competition at present? why cannot we now make the article? I reply to them—that it is only for want of a certain and steady market, guarded against the certain influx of goods sent into it from abroad for the purpose of prostrating our manufactures. The Scotch merchant reasons in this way—if I can, by selling my goods for one year at a half or quarter of their value, or by throwing them away altogether, ensure a monopoly of those goods for ten or twenty years, I shall, on the whole, be a gainer. But if it is asked how a sudden influx at a low price can so soon destroy the American manufacturer, the answer is not difficult. It is to be found not only in his comparatively small capital, but in in the character of our people, which has in it, a mixture of impatience with its activity. They soon become disgusted and discouraged with a business that is not immediately productive;—and in this particular manufacture, the persons employed are so easily turned to some other branch of industry, that unless a steady market is secured, the establishments can have no permanency or success But, from my knowledge of this manufacture, I now assert, allowing the present average price to be 30 cents, that if the proposed encouragement is given, in less than 12 months the American will be furnished at a lower rate than the Scotch article.

Something was said about the nature of the American hemp It is true, that a large portion of that now raised is dew-rotted—but, in the state of New York, and other parts of the Union, as well as in Kentucky and Ohio, much is also water rotted And there is not a doubt, that, if protection be given, enough could be obtained for all uses, both maritime and manufacturing. The quantity required was not so very great—a yard of bagging weighs only a pound and a half. So that, allowing four millions of yards to be made, only six millions of lbs. weight of hemp is needed. And there is another improvement lately discovered in the preparation of it, by which the necessity of both dew-rotting and water rotting is completely done away with—and that is, by suffering it to remain one year in stack; a process takes place which renders the hemp, at least in texture and appearance, equal to any of the Russian. Besides all which, late improvements have been introduced into the dressing, which supersede either rotting or stacking.

What, sir, is the principle on which the gentleman from Pennsylvania means to go? He will protect our manufactures as soon as we are able, without protection, to go on with the manufacture. Sir, protection comes first in the order of nature: it is while a thing is in feeble infancy that it needs protection. If the gentleman is going to wait till the American manufactures, operated against by the legislation of the universe—opposed by foreign governments—resisted by foreign capital—combined against by foreign companies, and towns and cities in every part of Europe—shall, unaided, attain to strength and vigor, before he will protect them, he will never have the opportunity, or, if he have, his protection will be as thankless as it will then be unnecessary. Sir, it not only can happen, but it has happened—Dundee and Inverness have driven America off the field. They prostrated us in 1816 and '17, and they had the undisputed monopoly of our whole market till 1822, and they knew how to use it.

But this may happen, even when there is no hostile design against our establishments. The market failing him in Europe, the European manufacturer finds an accumulation of goods upon his hands; and this is the market in which he has the best chance to dispose of them, he pours them into our auction rooms, and the effect is just as baneful as if it were done out of the most determined hostility. Gentlemen seem to wish this state of things to continue—they would leave the monopoly where it is—leave us dependant on a little Scotch town. We sir, wish to destroy that dependence by setting up an American competition.

Mr. C. here referred to a letter from a person of competent information at Lexington, which stated, on the revival of manufactures, in 1822, a million of yards of bagging had been made there, and had reduced the Scotch price from 30 to 20 cents.

February 19.

West-Point Academy.—The item in a bill, which appropriates the sum of $10,000 for the purchase of a farm and tavern in the vicinity of West-Point, which is alleged to have a pernicious influence on the morals and habits of the cadets, gave rise to considerable debate. Mr. Buck, of Vermont, was opposed to the appropriation, as the purchase would be of no sort of use to the government or to the Military Academy. If the cadets had corrupt propensities, they would gratify them should this tavern be removed. We might as well purchase Fishkill or Newburgh, if we were to act upon the principle of cutting off all temptation. If this source of evil were dried up, others would immediately be opened, and the government would be called on in turn to purchase these also. Mr. Poinsett and Mr. Hamilton, of South-Carolina, and Mr. Wright, of Ohio, all of whom had visited the Military Academy in the course of the last summer, concurred in the propriety of the appropriation for making this purchase.—They had conversed with the Superintendent, and were fully impressed with the belief, that this tavern was a great nuisance, which ought by all means to be removed. Some of the most promising young gentlemen in the country might here contract the seeds of vice, and blight the hopes of their future usefulness. One of the gentlemen, Mr. Hamilton, believed the honorable member from Vermont was not acquainted with the geography of West-Point. There was no other place in the vicinity, or within the barrier of mountains which enclosed the location of this excellent institution, where a similar house could be erected.

Mr. Buck replied, that he had been a resident for some years at West-Point, and at least ought to be as well acquainted with the topography of the place as the gentlemen who had lately paid it a visit. He repeated what he had said when he was before up, that the purchase could be of no use, either in point of property, or for the purpose of checking an evil. He was surprised to hear that the discipline of the Military Academy required the removal of taverns. From the eulogies pronounced upon the institution he had supposed that no danger to the morals and habits of the cadets could arise from a neighboring tavern. As to the idea of converting a small and shattered tavern into a hospital, which had been suggested in the course of the debate, it appeared to him idle, as the repairs would cost as much as a new building.

After further debate the item was agreed to.

A RIVER ON FIRE.—A paper published at Sparta, Tennessee, gives an interesting account of the novel fact of a river being on fire! It appears that a Mr. Denton, while boring for salt, about the 20th of January, struck suddenly on a vein of sulphurous gas, which in ascending, found another vent than the tube, through a rock in the bed of the river, forcing a passage through the surrounding waters, which boiled with considerable violence round the place of its escape. A torch was then cautiously applied, which quickly communicated to the gas, and a blaze inconceivably grand burst upward to the height of 40 feet apparently from the very bed of the river. The cloud above the blaze exhibited a mixture of colors beautiful beyond description, and a ruddy prismal light gave to various objects the hues of green and red, yellow and blue. For two elements so adverse in their nature, thus to associate and commingle as it were, presented such an anomaly, as for a moment annihilated all idea that fire and water delighted in separation. A writer, who was one of a party which went to view the phenomenon, says: "As we approached within two miles of the wells, our attention was suddenly arrested, by seeing corruscations of light quivering on the edge of the horizon, which was illuminated with an unsteady flickering glare. Arrived at the spot, a scene presented itself, that almost beggars description. A column of fire, nearly forty feet in height, ascended from near the middle of the river here about fifty yards wide, illuminating surrounding objects within the distance of two hundred yards." *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE CAUCUS.

The caucus expired, 'midst convulsions and struggles:
The birth was abortive—The *Granny* was *Buggles*. *Wash Repub.*

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 28. Steam Boat *Pittsburgh*. Allen, Davis & Co. owners, Davis, master, from New-Orleans, with freight and passengers.

March 2. Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, S. & A. Hart & Co. owners, Halbert, master, from New-Orleans, with freight and passengers.

Steam Boat Accident.—On Wednesday, the 11th inst. the steam boat *General Greene* on her voyage from New Orleans to this place, struck a sawyer about 5 miles above Harpeth Island, in Cumberland River, and sunk—part of her cargo had been taken out previous to the accident—the remainder, we are informed, is damaged. *Nashville Gaz.*

Died,

At Jeffersonville, Indiana, Mr. HENRY FULTON, merchant, at an advanced age.

This respectable citizen spent his long life in the character of a merchant, in which his conduct was always marked by great integrity and punctuality. [*Communicated.*

THE DRAWING
OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Eighth Class—New Series.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 8th class, new series, do hereby certify that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn, viz:

3, 11, 4, 21,

and that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 3 was the first that was drawn; No. 11 was the second; No. 4 was the third; and No. 21 the fourth.

Witness our hands at the city of Philadelphia, this twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

THOMAS LEIPER,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETTIT,
ISAAC WORRELL.

Attest—JOHN ROBERTS, Sec'ry.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, eighth class, new series, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Manager has the honor to announce to the public the following, as the result

The ticket which drew the prize of $2080 is that having on it the three first drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, viz. 3, 11, 4.

The five tickets which drew prizes of $1000 each, are those having on them the same Nos. in the other order of Combination and Permutation, viz.

3	4	11	
4	11	3	
4	3	11	each $1000
11	4	3	
11	3	4	

The six tickets which drew prizes of $200 each, are those having on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn Nos. in the various orders of combination and permutation, viz.

3	11	21	
3	21	11	
11	21	3	each $200
11	3	21	
21	3	11	
21	11	3	

The 12 tickets which drew prizes of $100 each, are those having on them the 1st, 3d and 4th or the 2d, 3d and 4th drawn Nos. in the various orders of combination and permutation, viz.

3	4	21	11	4	21
3	21	4	11	21	4
4	21	3	4	21	11
4	3	21	4	11	21
21	3	4	21	4	11
21	4	3	21	11	4

The 612 tickets which drew prizes of $10 each, are those having on them any two of the drawn Nos.

And the 3264 tickets which drew prizes of $5 each, are all such as have any one of the drawn Nos. on.

A. M'Intyre,
Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1824. Manager.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
NINTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Scheme.

1	prize of	$2080 is	$2080
5	prizes of	1000 is	5000
6	do.	200 is	1200
12	do.	100 is	1200
612	do.	10 is	6120
3264	do.	5 is	16320
3900	Prizes.		$31920
4080	Blanks.		
7980	Tickets.		

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 21 numbers: and to determine the prizes therein, the 21 numbers will severally be placed into a wheel on the day of the drawing, and four of them be drawn out—and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d Nos. drawn from the wheel, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the highest prize; those five other tickets which shall have on them the same numbers, in the other orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $1000; those six other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn Nos. and those three the 1st, 2d and 4th Nos. drawn, will each be entitled to a prize of $200; and those twelve other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn Nos viz: the 1st, 3d and 4th, or the 2d, 3d and 4th, shall each be entitled to a prize of $100; those 612 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn Nos will each be entitled to a prize of $10; and those 3264 tickets which shall have on them one of the drawn Nos will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable thirty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The above scheme has been arranged into packages, each containing seven tickets, and each embracing the 21 numbers composing the Lottery. These must, of necessity, draw at least $20, less the 15 per cent, whilst the cost of the package is only $35, and affords, therefore, to the purchaser of a package, seven chances for a capital prize, for the trifling sum of $18. If an adventurer should prefer paying $18, and to leave the tickets in deposit for the $17, which would in that case be due on the package, he may do so, and receive a certificate of his purchase, which will entitle him to all that may be drawn over and above the $17.

The drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 25th of March next.

TICKETS,
And Packages of Whole, Half & Quarter Tickets,
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.
March 5, 1824

PITTSBURGH
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices*, an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASS WARE,

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

IF EVER,
Now is the time for Wealth.

FORTUNE'S HOME, Baltimore.

Seventeenth Report of the drawing of the

Grand State Lottery
OF MARYLAND,

NOW drawing in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed by the governor and council, containing the grand capital prize of

5,000 Dollars,

And being the principal Lottery now drawing in the United States.

Ticket	24296, a prize of	$100
	12622, a prize of	100
Tickets	19170, 20299, 21600, each	50
	And 195 prizes of	10

For the prizes sold at CONINE'S Office, 232, Market street, the Cash can be had on presentation of the Ticket.

Previous to the present drawing the chance for high prizes was truly superior; but the result of this drawing has still more improved it. There now remains but three drawings more, and the great capitals of

100,000 DOLLARS.
20,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.
7 of 1,000 Dollars.

Besides 2673 minor prizes, all yet remain to be drawn, payable in cash, which can be had the moment they are drawn.

The highly favorable state of the wheels, and the reduced number of Tickets, have required an

ADVANCE OF TICKETS,

But in order to enable distant adventurers to effect investments at the present rate, this advance is deferred till the opening of the wheels for the next drawing, which will take place on Thursday the 25th of March—the price will then advance to 20 dollars; until then warranted undrawn tickets can be had at the following low rate, viz:

Tickets,	$15 00	Quarter	3 76
Half	7 50	Eighth,	1 87

For Tickets to draw the prizes, be particular to apply or send to "Fortune's Home,"

CONINE'S

No. 32, MARKET-STREET, near the Market,

BALTIMORE,

Who has served his friends not long since with prizes of 40,000, 25,000, and many of 5,000, 1000, &c.

Adventurers in any part of the United States may supply themselves with chances in the above splendid Lottery, equally as well as if they made personal application, by enclosing the requisite sums for their orders, and addressing the same to

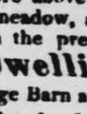
W. C. Conine,
Baltimore.

N. B.—Those who have tickets sent to them by W. C. Conine, will be advised of their fate whenever requested.

March 5.—3t

A Valuable Farm
TO RENT,

IN Pinley township, Allegheny county, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Georgetown road, containing 240 acres and allowance; of which there are above 100 acres cleared, 10 of which are in meadow, and all under good fence. There are on the premises a Two Story Log



Dwelling House,

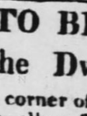
A large Barn and other small buildings. A good Orchard of Bearing Fruit Trees. The Land is well watered. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

Apply to the subscriber, at Nelson's Gun Factory, near the Methodist Church, Pittsburgh.

John Ramsey.

March 5—3t

TO BE LET.



The Dwelling House at the corner of Front-street and Cherry alley, formerly occupied as the *Post-Office*. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

March 5, 1824.—3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM SHIRAS, deceased, Brewer, late of Pittsburgh, and those having claims against it, will call, without delay, on the subscriber.

William Woods, Adm'r.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3t

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MACRH 5, 1824.

☞ Sundry articles, in type, omitted for want of room.

For the Gazette.

THE DIE IS CAST!

Yesterday the Convention at Harrisburgh made a selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. In a few days we shall hear the result. It is morally certain that JACKSON has been nominated by an almost unanimous vote.—It is not yet known who will be the candidate for the Vice Presidency. The magnanimous policy, pursued by Mr. Calhoun, proves him to be a high minded and honorable man, and a sterling patriot. The disinterested sacrifice of his personal interests for his country's good; the decision and firmness of character which he has thus evinced, in uniting with the virtuous men of all parties to defeat the insidious designs of a caucus, composed of demagogues and office-hunters, deserve much from his fellow citizens. If he has been nominated by the convention for the Vice Presidency, it will no doubt give general satisfaction. A few demagogues may wince and whine, but the great body of the virtuous yeomanry of the country will approve the conduct of the members of the convention; and eventually even the demagogues, finding their projects hopeless, and discovering that the Treasury candidate, and *Monsieur "Stoppe de veel"* must stick in the mud, will fall into the wake of their more disinterested and patriotic fellow citizens. "A consummation devoutly to be wished." G.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated "Harrisburgh, February 28, 1824.

"The bill for renewing the charters of 21 of the banks of 1814 has been a bone of contention in the House of Representatives every day of this week. The enemies of the bill assail it at all points, and when foiled return to the attack as if nothing daunted by the discomfiture. Mr. Stevenson and Dr. Sutherland may be put down for the ablest enemies to rechartering banks They differ in their mode of attack—the one relying upon the system of sap, and the other upon assault. But they have both good lungs, and an earnest manner—which are all important requisites in the popular branch of the Legislature. Mr. Holgate, Mr. Cassat, Gen. Ogle, and Mr Jonathan Roberts are the most conspicuous friends of rechartering the above banks under the terms of the act of 1814. Mr. R. Smith is decidedly in favor of renewing their charters, but has curious notions about the terms on which this ought to be done. However, let this all be as it may, the bank bill passed to a third reading this day, by a vote of 64 to 23, after a tedious sitting from half past 9 A. M. to half past 3 P. M. And what is not the least remarkable part of the affair is, that many members who held up the provisions of the *details* of the bill as being *destructive of the liberties of the people*, voted in favor of the *aggregate*.

"Mr. Forward of your city, has reported a bill in Congress, laying a duty on sales by auction, and this has given no small trouble to the wise ones at Harrisburgh. The Legislature of the state, most patriotically, invested the congress men, elected by the people of the different districts, with the power and knowledge of the said state Legislature, at a previous period of the session, and under those powers and with this knowledge, requested them to support the tariff bill. But anon comes Mr. Forward's auction duties bill, and throws all aback. The members of the State Legislature discover that the tariff is only a *pretext* to deprive us of the goodly sum derived from auction duties, and so away with the fudge of a tariff and domestic manufactures.

"There is no kind of question as to Gen. Jackson's election. All parties in this state, I mean the *mass*, are in his favor. South and North Carolina are securely with him—and little doubt is entertained of New York.—But after our 4th of March convention, I can say more."

Congress keep up the debate upon the Tariff, without making much progress in settling its details. Several days were spent in debating a motion to strike out the duty proposed on foreign spirits. This motion was negatived. The next item taken up, was the duty on cotton bagging, that is, the coarse hempen cloth used for wrappers in packing cotton bales. This matter, which one would suppose might be disposed of in an hour or two, has occupied probably a whole week, and is not yet disposed of. Mr. Martindale, of New-York, in order to close the debate on the separate provisions of the bill, and procure a decision on its general merits, moved to strike out the first section or enacting clause. He then made a speech in favor of the bill, and against his own motion. This was resented by the opposers of the bill, as inconsistent and unparliamentary, if not insulting to the House But 17 rose in favor of the motion. This vote is not considered as a test of strength, or as settling any principle. As soon as Mr. Martindale's motion was disposed of, the House resumed the debate about the cotton bagging. The enemies of the Tariff have declared their determination to oppose it in detail, step by step, and to keep off the decision as long as possible.

Some extracts from the debates are given in to day's Gazette.

Ninian Edwards, now a Senator in Congress from Illinois, has been nominated by the President as Minister to Mexico.

A meeting at Louisville, Ky. resolved, that a canal around the Falls, at that place, and on the Kentucky side, is of the highest national interest, and ought to be made at the joint expense of Ohio and Kentucky; that a subscription be opened to aid in the purchase of ground, at the Falls, for a National Armory, in case the establishment be located there by Congress; and that 800 dollars be subscribed and paid to an agent, to proceed forthwith to Washington, to represent to Congress that the *intended* canal will furnish the best site and water power in the western states for an Armory, and so forth.

Law Case.—In 1821, Robert Shannon, for stealing two horses, was tried in Philadelphia, and sentenced to 7 years in the penitentiary. In 1823 a pardon was procured for him from the Governor, on condition that "he should forthwith leave the state and never return to it." He was lately apprehended lurking about the city, and the mayor recommitted him to the penitentiary to serve out the term specified in his sentence. He was brought before the court of quarter sessions on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion made that he be discharged, on the grounds, first, that the Governor had no right to grant a conditional pardon, and, second, that the commitment by the mayor was illegal. The court decided that the pardon was constitutional and the commitment legal. The prisoner was remanded to the penitentiary.

Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Statesman.

Washington, Feb. 16, 1824.

The Tariff.—The chairman stated the question before the House to be the motion of the gentleman from Louisiana to strike out the clause imposing an additional duty on cotton bagging.

Mr. *M'Kim*, of Maryland stated that the duty on cotton bagging is three cents per yard; that by the present bill the duty is to be raised to six cents per yard; and that a bounty of three cents per yard was also to be offered on cotton bagging. If he understood the provision of the bill, the duty would amount to about ten cents; and before he gave his vote, he wished distinctly to be informed; whether this would be the operation of the bill. He had understood from the Comptroller of the Treasury, that such would be its effect.

Mr. *Tod*, of Pennsylvania, stated that the duty would amount to only six cents per yard, if the bounty was removed, to which he had no objection.

Mr. *Buchanan*, of Pennsylvania, was a friend to domestic manufactures, but he wished to avoid doing too much, lest it should produce a reaction, more fatal to manufactures than any evils they had yet endured. He would do nothing which would materially affect the revenue. The country was not prepared to meet the tax gatherer. A medium should be observed, and he thought the proposed duty on bagging was too high.

Mr. *Tod* said that the course which his colleague had manifested an intention to pursue, would inevitably lead him to oppose the whole bill. He could advise him of this fact at once. It could not be disguised, and indeed it should not be concealed that the duty on cotton bagging was intended to operate as a prohibition. If his colleague was startled at the proposed duty on this article, what would be thought when he came to the duties on woollens, which were much higher than on cotton bagging. The object of the committee was to protect the industry of the country. He was willing to risk the bill on this clause alone; and if it were opposed, the whole bill must be lost.

Mr. *Clay*, Speaker, then rose and observed, that it was not his intention to have engaged in the discussion on the details of the bill; but this is one in which his own district was so specially interested, and its provisions had now been attacked from so unexpected a quarter, that he should hold himself culpable if he refused to answer. He would, therefore, say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that if this article would not bear the duty proposed to be laid upon it, there was not an article in the bill that would.

Mr. Clay said—"The great articles which it was proposed to protect, were cotton, wool, hemp, and iron—but if the country should manufacture any article whatever, that article certainly was cotton bagging. Having a personal acquaintance with its mode of manufacture, he begged to state a few of the facts respecting it to the House. The buildings in which it was conducted, were of the slightest and cheapest kind, much resembling rope-walks; the hands employed in spinning were, for the most part, small negro boys, and a few negro girls. The weavers are all either negroes or common laborers; and such is the facility with which the manufacture can be extended, that, if the bill shall pass, I am willing to pledge myself, said Mr. Clay, in any form, that, within 12 months, 20 millions of yards can be produced, and almost without a social effort. I am well acquainted with the article, and it is one which, of all others, I should select to illustrate the propriety of the principles of the present bill.—Who are our competitors in the manufacture? The weavers of Inverness and Dundee, two small towns in Scotland—before the war they had the entire monopoly of this article. During the war a portion of our domestic labor was directed to this article, and as might be expected, the manufacture being in its infancy, the prices first demanded were very high—after the close of the war, the factories still continued, but in a languishing condition, till by the joint competition of the American and Scotch manufactures they were completely prostrated. No sooner was this effected, than immediately the price was raised upon the cotton grower; and the extra price then paid would be more than equal to ten years protection of our own fabric. What is it, on the general principles of political economy, that secures an abundant supply of any article made, and its good quality?—It is competition. And the real question now before Congress, is, whether these men of Inverness and Dundee shall continue to have the monopoly, or whether there shall be an American competition to counteract them? The gentlemen ask, what is to hinder the competition at present? why cannot we now make the article? I reply to them—that it is only for want of a certain and steady market, guarded against the certain influx of goods sent into it from abroad for the purpose of prostrating our manufactures. The Scotch merchant reasons in this way—if I can, by selling my goods for one year at a half or quarter of their value, or by throwing them away altogether, secure a monopoly of those goods for ten or twenty years, I shall, on the whole, be a gainer. But if it is asked how a sudden influx at a low price can so soon destroy the American manufacturer, the answer is not difficult. It is to be found not only in his comparatively small capital, but in in the character of our people, which has in it, a mixture of impatience with its activity. They soon become disgusted and discouraged with a business that is not immediately productive;—and in this particular manufacture, the persons employed are so easily turned to some other branch of industry, that unless a steady market is secured, the establishments can have no permanency or success But, from my knowledge of this manufacture, I now assert, allowing the present average price to be 30 cents, that if the proposed encouragement is given, in less than 12 months the American will be furnished at a lower rate than the Scotch article.

Something was said about the nature of the American hemp It is true, that a large portion of that now raised is dew-rotted—but, in the state of New York, and other parts of the Union, as well as in Kentucky and Ohio, much is also water rotted And there is not a doubt, that, if protection be given, enough could be obtained for all uses, both maritime and manufacturing. The quantity required was not so very great—a yard of bagging weighs only a pound and a half So that, allowing four millions of yards to be made, only six millions of lbs. weight of hemp is needed. But there is another improvement lately discovered in the preparation of it, by which the necessity of both dew-rotting and water rotting is completely done away with—and that is, by suffering it to remain one year in stack; a process takes place which renders the hemp, at least in texture and appearance, equal to any of the Russian. Besides all which, late improvements have been introduced into the dressing, which supersede either rotting or stacking.

What, sir, is the principle on which the gentleman from Pennsylvania means to go? He will protect our manufactures as soon as we are able, without protection, to go on with the manufacture. Sir, protection comes first in the order of nature: it is while a thing is in feeble infancy that it needs protection. If the gentleman is going to wait till the American manufactures, operated against by the legislation of the universe—opposed by foreign governments—resisted by foreign capital—combined against by foreign companies, and towns and cities in every part of Europe—shall, unaided, attain to strength and vigor, before he will protect them, he will never have the opportunity, or, if he have, his protection will be as thankless as it will then be unnecessary. Sir, it not only can happen, but it has happened—Dundee and Inverness have driven America off the field. They prostrated us in 1816 and '17, and they had the undisputed monopoly of our whole market till 1822, and they knew how to use it.

But this may happen, even when there is no hostile design against our establishments. The market failing him in Europe, the European manufacturer finds an accumulation of goods upon his hands; and this is the market in which he has the best chance to dispose of them, he pours them into our auction rooms, and the effect is just as baneful as if it were done out of the most determined hostility. Gentlemen seem to wish this state of things to continue—they would leave the monopoly where it is—leave us dependant on a little Scotch town. We sir, wish to destroy that dependence by setting up an American competition.

Mr. C. here referred to a letter from a person of competent information at Lexington, which stated, on the revival of manufactures, in 1822, a million of yards of bagging had been made there, and had reduced the Scotch price from 30 to 20 cents.

February 19.

West-Point Academy.—The item in a bill, which appropriates the sum of $10,000 for the purchase of a farm and tavern in the vicinity of West-Point, which is alleged to have a pernicious influence on the morals and habits of the cadets, gave rise to considerable debate. Mr. Buck, of Vermont, was opposed to the appropriation, as the purchase would be of no sort of use to the government or to the Military Academy. If the cadets had corrupt propensities, they would gratify them should this tavern be removed. We might as well purchase Fishkill or Newburgh, if we were to act upon the principle of cutting off all temptation. If this source of evil were dried up, others would immediately be opened, and the government would be called on in turn to purchase these also. Mr. Poinsett and Mr. Hamilton, of South-Carolina, and Mr. Wright, of Ohio, all of whom had visited the Military Academy in the course of the last summer, concurred in the propriety of the appropriation for making this purchase.—They had conversed with the Superintendent, and were fully impressed with the belief, that this tavern was a great nuisance, which ought by all means to be removed. Some of the most promising young gentlemen in the country might here contract the seeds of vice, and blight the hopes of their future usefulness. One of the gentlemen, Mr. Hamilton, believed the honorable member from Vermont was not acquainted with the geography of West-Point. There was no other place in the vicinity, or within the barrier of mountains which enclosed the location of this excellent institution, where a similar house could be erected.

Mr. Buck replied, that he had been a resident for some years at West-Point, and at least ought to be as well acquainted with the topography of the place as the gentlemen who had lately paid it a visit. He repeated what he had said when he was before up, that the purchase could be of no use, either in point of property, or for the purpose of checking an evil. He was surprised to hear that the discipline of the Military Academy required the removal of taverns. From the eulogies pronounced upon the institution he had supposed that no danger to the morals and habits of the cadets could arise from a neighboring tavern. As to the idea of converting a small and shattered tavern into a hospital, which had been suggested in the course of the debate, it appeared to him idle, as the repairs would cost as much as a new building.

After further debate the item was agreed to.

A RIVER ON FIRE.—A paper published at Sparta, Tennessee, gives an interesting account of the novel fact of a river being on fire! It appears that a Mr. Denton, while boring for salt, about the 20th of January, struck suddenly on a vein of sulphurous gas, which in ascending, found another vent than the tube, through a rock in the bed of the river, forcing a passage through the surrounding waters, which boiled with considerable violence round the place of its escape. A torch was then cautiously applied, which quickly communicated to the gas, and a blaze inconceivably grand burst upward to the height of 40 feet apparently from the very bed of the river. The cloud above the blaze exhibited a mixture of colors beautiful beyond description, and a ruddy prismal light gave to various objects the hues of green and red, yellow and blue. For two elements so adverse in their nature, thus to associate and commingle as it were, presented such an anomaly, as for a moment annihilated all idea that fire and water delighted in separation. A writer, who was one of a party which went to view the phenomenon, says: "As we approached within two miles of the wells, our attention was suddenly arrested, by seeing corruscations of light quivering on the edge of the horizon, which was illuminated with an unsteady flickering glare. Arrived at the spot, a scene presented itself, that almost beggars description. A column of fire, nearly forty feet in height, ascended from near the middle of the river here about fifty yards wide, illuminating surrounding objects within the distance of two hundred yards." *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE CAUCUS.

The caucus expired, 'midst convulsions and struggles:
The birth was abortive—The *Granny* was *Ruggles.* *Wash Repub.*

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 28. Steam Boat *Pittsburgh*. Allen, Davis & Co. owners, Davis, master, from New-Orleans, with freight and passengers.

March 2. Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, S. & A. Hart & Co. owners, Halbert, master, from New-Orleans, with freight and passengers.

Steam Boat Accident.—On Wednesday, the 11th inst. the steam boat *General Greene* on her voyage from New Orleans to this place, struck a sawyer about 5 miles above Harpeth Island, in Cumberland River, and sunk—part of her cargo had been taken out previous to the accident—the remainder, we are informed, is damaged. *Nashville Gaz.*

Died,

At Jeffersonville, Indiana, Mr HENRY FULTON, merchant, at an advanced age.

This respectable citizen spent his long life in the character of a merchant, in which his conduct was always marked by great integrity and punctuality. [*Communicated.*

THE DRAWING
OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Eighth Class—New Series.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 8th class, new series, do hereby certify that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn, viz:

3, 11, 4, 21,

and that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 3 was the first that was drawn; No. 11 was the second; No. 4 was the third; and No. 21 the fourth.

Witness our hands at the city of Philadelphia this twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

THOMAS LEIPER,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETTIT,
ISAAC WORRELL.

Attest—JOHN ROBERTS, Sec'ry.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, eighth class, new series, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Manager has the honor to announce to the public the following, as the result

The ticket which drew the prize of $2080 is that having on it the three first drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, viz. 3, 11, 4.

The five tickets which drew prizes of $1000 each, are those having on them the same Nos. in the other order of Combination and Permutation, viz.

3	4	11	each $1000
4	11	3	
4	3	11	
11	4	3	
11	3	4	

The six tickets which drew prizes of $200 each, are those having on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn Nos. in the various orders of combination and permutation, viz.

3	11	21	each $200
3	21	11	
11	21	3	
11	3	21	
21	3	11	
21	11	3	

The 12 tickets which drew prizes of $100 each, are those having on them the 1st, 3d and 4th or the 2d, 3d and 4th drawn Nos. in the various orders of combination and permutation, viz.

3	4	21	11	4	21
3	21	4	11	21	4
4	21	3	4	21	11
4	3	21	4	11	21
21	3	4	21	4	11
21	4	3	21	11	4

The 612 tickets which drew prizes of $10 each, are those having on them any two of the drawn Nos.

And the 3264 tickets which drew prizes of $5 each, are all such as have any one of the drawn Nos. on.

A. M'Intyre,
Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1824. Manager.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Scheme.

1 prize of	$2080	is	$2080
5 prizes of	1000	is	5000
6 do.	200	is	1200
12 do.	100	is	1200
612 do.	10	is	6120
3264 do.	5	is	16320
3900 Prizes.			$31920
4080 Blanks.			
7980 Tickets.			

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 21 numbers: and to determine the prizes therein, the 21 numbers will severally be placed into a wheel on the day of the drawing, and four of them be drawn out—and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d Nos. drawn from the wheel, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the highest prize; those five other tickets which shall have on them the same numbers, in the other orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $1000; those six other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn Nos. and those three the 1st, 2d and 4th Nos. drawn, will each be entitled to a prize of $200; and those twelve other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn Nos viz: the 1st 3d and 4th, or the 2d, 3d and 4th, shall each be entitled to a prize of $100; those 612 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn Nos will each be entitled to a prize of $10; and those 3264 tickets which shall have on them one of the drawn Nos will each be entitled to a prize of $5

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable thirty days after the drawing, and subject; as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The above scheme has been arranged into packages, each containing seven tickets, and each embracing the 21 numbers composing the Lottery. These must, of necessity, draw at least $20, less the 15 per cent, whilst the cost of the package is only $35, and affords, therefore, to the purchaser of a package, seven chances for a capital prize, for the trfling sum of $18. If an adventurer should prefer paying $18, and to leave the tickets in deposit for the $17, which would in that case be due on the package, he may do so, and receive a certificate of his purchase, which will entitle him to all that may be drawn over and above the $17.

The drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 25th of March next.

TICKETS,
And Packages of Whole, Half & Quarter Tickets,
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.
March 5, 1824

PITTSBURGH
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices*, an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASS WARE,

of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Porter and Claret Bottles, Viols &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

IF EVER,
Now is the time for Wealth.

FORTUNE'S HOME, Baltimore.

Seventeenth Report of the drawing of the

Grand State Lottery
OF MARYLAND,

NOW drawing in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed by the governor and council, containing the grand capital prize of

5,000 Dollars,

And being the principal Lottery now drawing in the United States.

Ticket 24296, a prize of	$100
12622, a prize of	100
Tickets 19170, 20299, 21500, each	50
And 195 prizes of	10

For the prizes sold at CONINE'S Office, 232, Market street, the Cash can be had on presentation of the Ticket.

Previous to the present drawing the chance for high prizes was truly superior; but the result of this drawing has still more improved it. There now remains but three drawings more, and the great capitals of

100,000 DOLLARS.
20,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.
7 of 1,000 Dollars.

Besides 2673 minor prizes, all yet remain to be drawn, payable in cash, which can be had the moment they are drawn.

The highly favorable state of the wheels, and the reduced number of Tickets, have required an

ADVANCE OF TICKETS,

But in order to enable distant adventurers to effect investments at the present rate, this advance is deferred till the opening of the wheels for the next drawing, which will take place on Thursday the 25th of March—the price will then advance to 20 dollars; until then warranted undrawn tickets can be had at the following low rate, viz:

Tickets,	$15 00	Quarter	3 76
Half	7 50	Eighth,	1 87

For Tickets to draw the prizes, be particular to apply or send to "Fortune's Home,"

CONINE'S

No. 32, MARKET-STREET, near the Market,

BALTIMORE,

Who has served his friends not long since with prizes of 40,000, 25,000, and many of 5,000, 1000, &c.

Adventurers in any part of the United States may supply themselves with chances in the above splendid Lottery, equally as well as if they made personal application, by enclosing the requisite sums for their orders, and addressing the same to

W. C. Conine,
Baltimore.

N. B.—Those who have tickets sent to them by W. C. Conine, will be advised of their fate whenever requested.

March 5.—3t

A Valuable Farm
TO RENT,

IN Finley township, Allegheny county, 16 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Georgetown road, containing 240 acres and allowance; of which there are above 100 acres cleared, 10 of which are in meadow, and all under good fence. There are on the premises a Two Story Log

Dwelling House,

A large Barn and other small buildings. A good Orchard of Bearing Fruit Trees. The Land is well watered. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

Apply to the subscriber, at Nelson's Gun Factory, near the Methodist Church, Pittsburgh.

John Ramsey.

March 5—3*

TO BE LET.

The Dwelling House at the corner of Front-street and Cherry alley, formerly occupied as the *Post-Office.* Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

March 5, 1824 ——3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM SHIRAS, deceased, Brewer, late of Pittsburgh, and those having claims against it, will call, without delay, on the subscriber.

William Woods, Adm'r.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824.—3t

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[illegible]

[illegible] have several times heard the question asked, to what part belongs the honour of the invention.

"And sov'reign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate,"

&c.

which constitutes Mr. Webster's late eloquent speech. You will greatly oblige many of your subscribers by publishing me, through your paper, to whom these lines are a part of a splendid Ode, written by Sir William Jones, in honour of the Greeks in the year Athens.

Yours &c. ROSAMIR.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14.

"What constitutes a state?
Not high raised battlement or labor'd mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crown'd;
Not bays and broad-arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starr'd and spangled courts
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No—men, high-minded Men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
Men, who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain,
Prevent the long-aim'd blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain:
These constitute a state,
And sov'reign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate
Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill:
Smit by her sacred frown
The fiend Dissention like a vapor sinks,
And o'er the all-dazzling crown
Hides his foul rays, and at her bidding shrinks.
Such was this heav'n-loved isle
Than Lesbos fairer and the Cretan shore!
No more shall freedom smile?
Shall Britons languish, and be Men no more?
Since all must life resign,
Those sweet rewards, which decorate the brave
'Tis folly to decline
And steal inglorious to the silent grave."

From the American Monthly Magazine, for Feb.

PIRACY.

In the early part of June, I sailed from Philadelphia in the schooner Mary, on a voyage to New-Orleans. My principal object in going round by sea was the restoration of my health, which had been for many months declining. Having some friends in New-Orleans whose commercial operations were conducted on an extensive scale I was charged with the care of several sums of money in gold and silver, amounting altogether to nearly eighteen thousand dollars. This I communicated to the captain, and we concluded to secure it in the best manner that our circumstances would admit. A plank was accordingly taken off the ribs of the schooner in my own cabin, and the money being deposited in the vacancy, the plank was nailed down in its original place, and the seams filled and tarred over. Being thus relieved from any apprehension that the money would be found upon us in case of any attack from pirates, my mind was somewhat easier; what other articles of value I could conveniently carry about with me, I did so. I also brought out a quantity of bank notes to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars. Part of these I caused to be carefully sewed in the left lapel of my coat, supposing that in case of my being lost at sea, my coat, should my body be found, would still contain the most valuable of my effects.—The balance was carefully quilted in my black silk cravat.

Our crew consisted of the captain and four men, with a supply of live stock for the voyage, and a Newfoundland dog, valuable for his fidelity and sagacity. The had once saved his master from a watery grave, when he had been stunned and knocked overboard by a sudden shifting of the boom. I was the only passenger. Our voyage at first was prosperous, and time went on rapidly. I felt my strength increase the longer we were at sea and when we arrived off the southern coast of Florida, my feelings were like those of another man

Returning health danced thro' my veins,
Nursed by the climate where destruction reigns.

It was towards the evening of the 14th day, two hours before sunset, that we spied a sail astern of us. As twilight came on, it neared us with astonishing rapidity. Night closed, and all around was impenetrable darkness. Now and then a gentle wave would break against our prow and sparkle for a moment, and at a distance behind us we could see the uneven glow of light occasioned by the foaming of a strange vessel.—The breeze that filled our canvass was gentle, though it was fresh,

"She walk'd the waters like a thing of life,
And seem'd to dare the elements to strife."

We scarred the way steadily through the night: though once or twice the roaring of the waves increased so suddenly as to make us believe that we had passed a breaker. At the time it was unaccountable to me, but I now believe it to be occasioned by the bank behind us, coming rather near in the darkness of the night. At midnight I went on deck. Nothing but an occasional sparkle was to be seen, and the ocean was undisturbed. Still it was fearful and appalling darkness, and in spite of my endeavors I could not compose myself. At the windlass, on the forecastle, three of the sailors, like myself, unable to sleep, had collected for conversation. On joining them I found that our fears were mutual. They all kept their eyes steadily fixed upon the unknown vessel, as if anticipating some dreadful event. They informed me that they had put their arms in order, and were determined to stand or die.

Shame to the spirit who would shrink in fright
When duty calls him to the ensanguin'd fight

At this moment a flash of light, perhaps a musket burning priming, proceeded from the vessel in pursuit, and we saw distinctly that her deck was lined with men. My heart almost failed me. I had never been in battle and I knew not what it was. Day at length dawned, and setting all her canvas, our pursuer gained alarmingly upon us. It was evident that she had followed us the whole night, being unwilling to attack us in the dark. In a few minutes she fired a swivel and came alongside. She was a pirate. Her boat was lowered, and about a dozen hideous looking wretches jumped in, with their commander at their head. The boat pushed off and was nearing us fast, as we arranged ourselves for giving them a broadside. Our whole stock of arms consisted of six muskets and an old swivel, used as a signal gun, belonging to the Mary, and a pair of pistols of my own, which I carried in my belt. The pirate boat's crew were armed with muskets, pistols, swords, cutlasses and knives; and when she came within her own length of us, we fired five of our muskets and the swivel into her. Her fire was scarcely half given, when she filled and went down, with all her crew. At this moment we were inclined to rejoice, but on looking over to the pirate schooner, we observed her deck swarming with the same description of hor-rid looking wretches. A second boat's crew rushed off, with their muskets pointed directly at us the whole time. While they came within musket distance of the other, we fired her with grape shot. The pirates immediately returned the fire, and their horrid cries pierced us. Two of our brave crew were lying dead on the deck, and the rest of us expected nothing better. French, Spanish and English were spoken intermixedly, and all at once. The most horrid imprecations were uttered against us, and threats that fancy cannot imagine. A wretch, whose black, shaggy whiskers covered nearly his whole face, whose eyes were only seen at intervals from beneath his bushy eyebrows, and whose whole appearance was more that of a hell-hound, than of a human being, approached me with a drawn cutlass in his hand. I drew one of my pistols and snapped it in his face, but it flashed in the pan; and before I could draw the other, the pirate, with a brutality that would have disgraced a cannibal, struck me over the face with his cutlass, and knocked me down. I was too much wounded by the blow to resist, and the blood ran in torrents from my forehead. In this situation the wretch seized me by the scalp, and hurling his cutlass into my cravat, cut it through completely. I felt the cold iron glide along my throat, and even now the very thought makes me shudder. The worst idea I had ever formed of human cruelty seemed now realized, and I could see death staring me in the face.—Without stopping to examine the cravat, he put it in his pocket, and in a voice of thunder exclaimed, "Levez vous!" I accordingly rose on my feet, and he pinioned my hands behind my back, led me to the gunwale of the vessel, and asked another of the gang in French, whether he should throw me overboard. At the recollection of that scene I am still staggered. I endeavored to call the prospects of eternity before me, but could think of nothing except the cold and cpiveless apathy of the tomb. His infamous companion replied, "Il est trop bonne heure, l'envoyer au diable," and led me to the foremast, where he tied me, with my face to the stern of the vessel. The cords were drawn so tight around my arms and legs, that my agony was excruciating. In this situation he left me.

On looking round, I found them all employed in plundering and ransacking every thing we had. Over my left shoulder one of our sailors was hung up to the yard arm, and apparently in the last agonies of death; while before me, our gallant captain was on his knees and begging for his life. The wretches were endeavoring to extort from him the secret of our money; but for a while he was firm and dauntless. Provoked at his obstinacy, they extended his arms and cut them off at the elbows. At this, human nature gave way, and the injured man confessed the spot where we had concealed our specie.—In a few minutes it was aboard their own vessel. To revenge themselves on our unhappy captain, when they had satisfied themselves that nothing else was hidden, they spread a bed of oakum on the deck before me, and after soaking it through with turpentine tied the captain to it, filled his mouth with the same combustibles, and set the whole on fire. The cries of the unfortunate man were heart rending, and his agonies must have been unutterable; but they were soon over. All this I was compelled to witness. Heart sick with the sight, I once shut my eyes, but a musket discharged close to my ear, was a warning sufficient to keep them open.

On casting my eyes to the stern of the vessel I discovered that the boatswain had been nailed to the deck through his feet, and his body spiked through to the tiller. He was writhing in the last agonies of crucifixion—Our fifth comrade was out of sight during all this tragedy; in a few minutes however he was brought upon deck blindfolded. He was then conducted to the muzzle of the swivel, and commanded to kneel. The swivel was then fired off, and his head was dreadfully wounded by the discharge. In a moment after, it was agonizing to behold his torments and convulsions; language is too feeble to describe them. I have seen men hung upon the gibbet, but their death was like sinking in slumber compared with his.

"The flesh will quiver when the pincers tear,
The blood will follow where the knife is driven."

Excited with this scene of human butchery, one of these wretches fired his pistol at the captain's dog. The ball struck the shoulder and disabled him; he finished him by cutting out his tongue!! At this last hell engendered act, my blood boiled with indignation at such savage brutality on a helpless inoffensive dog! But I was unable to give utterance or action to my feelings.

There's always burning in the freeman's soul,
A sacred flame tenacious of control,
From heaven descended and to heaven allied,
That glows with lustre on the sufferer's side.

Seeing that the crew had been every one destroyed, I began to think more of myself. My old enemy, who seemed not to forget me, once more approached me; but shockingly besmeared with blood and brains. He had stood by the side of the unfortunate sailor who suffered before the swivel, and supported him with the point of his bayonet. He drew a stiletto from his side, placed its point upon my heart, and gave it a heavy thrust. I felt its point touch my skin, but the quilting of my bank bills prevented its further entrance. This savage monster then ran it up my breast, as if intending to divide my lungs, and in doing so, the bank bills fell upon the deck. He snatched them up greedily and exclaimed, "Ah! laissez mois voir ce qui reste." My dress in a few moments was ripped to pieces, at the peril of my life. He frequently came so near as to tear my skin and deluge me in blood, but by the mercy of Providence I escaped from every danger. At this moment a heavy flaw struck the schooner, and I heard one of the pirates say, 'Voila un vaisseau!' They all retreated precipitately, and gaining their own vessel were soon out of sight.

Helpless as I now was, I had the satisfaction of knowing that the pirates had been frightened by the appearance of a sail. But it was impossible for me to see it. Still tied to the foremast, I knew not what was my prospect of release. An hour or two elapsed after they left me, and it was now noon. The sun played violently on my head, and I felt a languor and debility that indicated approaching fever.—My head gradually sunk upon my breast, when I was shocked by hearing the water pouring into the cabin windows. The wretches had scuttled the vessel, and left me pinioned to go down with her. I commended my spirit to my maker, and gave myself up for lost. I felt myself gradually dying away, and the last thing that I remember was the foaming noise of the waves. This was occasioned by a ship passing by me. I was taken in, restored to health, and am now a poor ruined helpless man.

The infatuation that prevails to see a man hung brings to mind the strong case of George Selwyn. He could not resist the inclination to witness every execution that took place. On the occasion of a conviction for a capital crime in France, one of his acquaintances wagered a large sum with him that he would be present at the execution. A short time before the day of execution arrived, Selwyn called upon his acquaintance, paid the sum wagered, and posted off to France to see it.—*Harrisburgh Chronicle.*

JAMES M. BRUCE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS his Office in the house now occupied by his father, Dr. Felix Bruce, on Liberty street, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Brewery.

Jan. 16.—3m*

Domestic Manufactures.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A SET OF MACHINERY, with three hundred spindles, for manufacturing Cotton Yarn; together with the HOUSE and LOT where it now stands, in Greenfield, Ohio. The terms will be made highly advantageous, and the distance to any rival establishment, precludes the disadvantages of interfering competition. If preferred, the *Machinery*, or even the *Mule* alone, will be disposed of separately.

ALSO—WANTED,

From the first of May, a person who understands perfectly the process of *Spinning Wool* upon machinery. One who can satisfy, as to his moral habits and professional capability, will meet with liberal encouragement.

For information, apply to the Rev. John Graham, Washington, Pa. or to the subscriber.

David Bonner.

Greenfield, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1824—3*

TO BE RENTED,

THAT COMMODIOUS

Three Story Brick House,

Situated in the Diamond, and at present occupied by Dr. S. R. Holmes.—Possession can be given on the 1st of April.

For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,

Wood Street

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

One Case Leghorn Bonnets,

Direct from the Manufactory, which he will dispose of at a small advance on the original cost.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—6t

SHOE, LEATHER & OIL

STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

HAS opened an assortment of SHOES, viz:

Men's coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees
Boy's do do do. do.
Women's leather and walking Shoes,
do. do. pump soled do.
do. do Boots
Misses do. do.
Ladies' blk. Mo. Slips. heels
do. do. do. Ties do.
do. do. do Pump-heels
do. do. do. Boots
Children's Shoes—Morocco caps, &c.

ALSO.

Prime Spanish Sole Leather,

SKIRTING LEATHER AND BAG LEATHER,

Calf Skins, Seal Skins, Morocco & Roan Skins.

TANNER'S OIL, &c.

A constant supply of the above articles, will be kept, and sold

Wholesale or Retail.

☞ Country Merchants and others in want, will find it to their advantage to call.

Nicholas Griffith.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—4t.

The Assignees of

R. Patterson & Lambdin,

BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from this date be discontinued.

THE BOOKSELLING

AND

STATIONARY BUSINESS,

Will be continued by

Henry Holdship,

On his own account, at the old stand,

N. W Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H. Lambdin,

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824—3m. *Agent.*

FOR RENT,

The Dwelling House

On Front street, near Market street, Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.

ALSO—

The Warehouse,

Adjoining the above.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to

Geo. Miltenberger.

Jan. 30.—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17,—tf

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Smyth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824.

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Perry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Pig and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Skins
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE,

With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
3 do.	on brick wall,	5
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Hanging paper,		2
do. border,		12½ cts. pr. rol
Whitewashing,		25
Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.*		37½ cts. pr. room

Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823. tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COTTON BAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,

Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 8, 1823. 3 tf

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business, including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandize, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823.

Upper Portland Warehouse.

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandize, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Northcutt's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray,

Louisville, Ky.

Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co.

Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 12, 1823.—{Jan. 9, 1824—3m.}

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the greatest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—tf.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery*, and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Window Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf*; Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Muscouba Snuff*; Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Pine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wolfe's Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red*, and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil* for Lamps, *Fresh Lime juice*; best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, &c &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12,—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

Swaim's Genuine Panacea.

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumors, Rheumatism*, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood; but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial disease*, &c. &c. &c.

Jan. 9.

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Political.

From the Delaware Watchman.

Mr. Wilson,—I have several times heard the question asked, to what poet belongs the beautiful quotation,

"And sov'reign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate," &c.

which embellishes Mr. Webster's late eloquent speech. You will gratify several of your subscribers by permitting me, through your paper, to inform them, that those lines are a part of a splendid Ode, written by Sir WILLIAM JONES, in imitation of the Grecian lyric poet Alcæus. I send you a copy of the Ode, and will be pleased to see it in your paper. ROZARIS.

Newcastle, Feb. 14.

"What constitutes a state!
Not high-raised battlement or labor'd mound;
Thick wall or moated gate;
Nor cities proud with spires and turrets crown'd;
Not bays and broad-arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starr'd and spangled courts
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride:
No:—Men, high-minded Men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
Men, who their *duties* know,
But know their *rights*, and knowing dare maintain,
Prevent the long-aim'd blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain:
These constitute a state,
And sov'reign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate
Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill:
Smit by her sacred frown
The fiend *Discretion* like a vapor sinks,
And e'en th' all dazzling *crown*
Hides his faint rays, and at her bidding shrinks.
Such was this heav'n-loved isle
Than Lesbos fairer and the Cretan shore!
No more shall freedom smile?
Shall Britons languish, and be Men no more?
Since all must life resign,
Those sweet rewards, which decorate the brave
'Tis folly to decline
And steal inglorious to the silent grave."

From the American Monthly Magazine, for Feb.

PIRACY.

In the early part of June, I sailed from Philadelphia in the schooner Mary, on a voyage to New-Orleans. My principal object in going round by sea was the restoration of my health, which had been for many months declining. Having some friends in New-Orleans whose commercial operations were conducted on an extensive scale I was charged with the care of several sums of money in gold and silver, amounting altogether to nearly eighteen thousand dollars. This I communicated to the captain, and we concluded to secure it in the best manner that our circumstances would admit. A plank was accordingly taken off the ribs of the schooner in my own cabin, and the money being deposited in the vacancy, the plank was nailed down in its original place, and the seams filled and tarred over. Being thus relieved from any apprehension that the money would be found upon us in case of any attack from pirates, my mind was somewhat easier; what other articles of value I could conveniently carry about with me, I did so. I also brought out a quantity of bank notes to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars. Part of these I caused to be carefully sewed in the left lapel of my coat, supposing that in case of my being lost at sea, my coat, should my body be found, would still contain the most valuable of my effects.—The balance was carefully quilted in my black silk cravat.

Our crew consisted of the captain and four men, with a supply of live stock for the voyage, and a Newfoundland dog, valuable for his fidelity and sagacity. He had once saved his master from a watery grave, when he had been stunned and knocked overboard by a sudden shifting of the boom. I was the only passenger. Our voyage at first was prosperous, and time went on rapidly. I felt my strength increase the longer we were at sea and when we arrived off the southern coast of Florida, my feelings were like those of another man

Returning health danced thro' my veins,
Nursed by the climate where destruction reigns.

It was towards the evening of the 14th day, two hours before sunset, that we spied a sail astern of us. As twilight came on, it neared us with astonishing rapidity. Night closed, and all around was impenetrable darkness. Now and then a gentle wave would break against our prow and sparkle for a moment, and at a distance behind us we could see the uneven glow of light occasioned by the foaming of a strange vessel.—The breeze that filled our canvass was gentle, though it was fresh.

"She walk'd the waters like a thing of life,
And seem'd to dare the elements to strife."

We coursed the way steadily through the night; though once or twice the roaring of the waves increased so suddenly as to make us believe that we had passed a breaker. At the time it was unaccountable to me, but I now believe it to be occasioned by the bark behind us, coming rather near in the darkness of the night. At midnight I went on deck. Nothing but an occasional sparkle was to be seen, and the ocean was undisturbed. Still it was fearful and appalling darkness, and in spite of my endeavors I could not compose myself. At the windlass, on the forecastle, three of the sailors, like myself, unable to sleep, had collected for conversation. On joining them I found that our fears were mutual. They all kept their eyes steadily fixed upon the unknown vessel, as if anticipating some dreadful event. They informed me that they had put their arms in order, and were determined to stand or die.

Shame to the spirit who would shrink in fright
When duty calls him to the ensanguin'd fight

At this moment a flash of light, perhaps a musket burning priming, proceeded from the vessel in pursuit, and we saw distinctly that her deck was lined with men. My heart almost failed me. I had never been in battle and I knew not what it was. Day at length dawned, and setting all her canvas, our pursuer gained alarmingly upon us. It was evident that she had followed us the whole night, being unwilling to attack us in the dark. In a few minutes she fired a swivel and came alongside. She was a pirate. Her boat was lowered, and about a dozen hideous looking wretches jumped in, with their commander at their head. The boat pushed off and was nearing us fast, as we arranged ourselves for giving them a broadside. Our whole stock of arms consisted of six muskets and an old swivel, used as a signal gun, belonging to the Mary, and a pair of pistols of my own, which I carried in my belt. The pirate boat's crew were armed with muskets, pistols, swords, cutlasses and knives; and when she came within her own length of us, we fired five of our muskets and the swivel into her. Her fire was scarcely half given, when she rallied and went down, with all her crew. At this success we were inclined to rejoice, but on looking over to the pirate schooner, we observed her deck swarming with the same description of horrid looking wretches. A second boat's crew pushed off, with their muskets pointed directly at us the whole time. When they came within the same distance as the other, we fired but with little if any effect. The pirates immediately returned the fire, and with horrid cries jumped aboard of us. Two of our brave crew were lying dead on the deck, and the rest of us expected nothing better. French, Spanish and English were spoken indiscriminately, and all at once. The most horrid imprecations were uttered against us, and threats that fancy cannot imagine. A wretch, whose black, shaggy whiskers covered nearly his whole face, whose eyes were only seen at intervals from beneath his bushy eyebrows, and whose whole appearance was more that of a hell-hound, than of a human being, approached me with a drawn cutlass in his hand. I drew one of my pistols and snapped it in his face, but it flashed in the pan; and before I could draw the other, the pirate, with a brutality that would have disgraced a cannibal, struck me over the face with his cutlass, and knocked me down. I was too much wounded by the blow to resist, and the blood ran in torrents from my forehead. In this situation the wretch seized me by the scalp, and hrusting his cutlass into my cravat, cut it through completely. I felt the cold iron glide along my throat, and even now the very thought makes me shudder. The worst idea I had ever formed of human cruelty seemed now realized, and I could see death staring me in the face.—Without stopping to examine the cravat, he put it in his pocket and in a voice of thunder exclaimed, "Levez vous!" I accordingly rose on my feet, and he pinioned my hands behind my back, led me to the gunwale of the vessel, and asked another of the gang in French, whether he should throw me overboard. At the recollection of that scene I am still staggered. I endeavored to call the prospects of eternity before me, but could think of nothing except the cold and quiverless apathy of the tomb. His infamous companion replied, "Il est trop bonne heure, l'envoyer au diable," and led me to the foremast, where he tied me, with my face to the stern of the vessel. The cords were drawn so tight around my arms and legs, that my agony was excruciating. In this situation he left me.

On looking round, I found them all employed in plundering and ransacking every thing we had. Over my left shoulder one of our sailors was hung up to the yard arm, and apparently in the last agonies of death; while before me, our gallant captain was on his knees and begging for his life. The wretches were endeavoring to extort from him the secret of our money; but for a while he was firm and dauntless. Provoked at his obstinacy, they extended his arms and cut them off at the elbows. At this, human nature gave way, and the injured man confessed the spot where we had concealed our specie.—In a few minutes it was aboard their own vessel. To revenge themselves on our unhappy captain, when they had satisfied themselves that nothing else was hidden, they spread a bed of oakum on the deck before me, and after soaking it through with turpentine tied the captain to it, filled his mouth with the same combustibles, and set the whole on fire. The cries of the unfortunate man were heart rending, and his agonies must have been unutterable; but they were soon over. All this I was compelled to witness. Heart sick with the sight, I once shut my eyes, but a musket discharged close to my ear, was a warning sufficient to keep them open.

On casting my eyes to the stern of the vessel I discovered that the boatswain had been nailed to the deck through his feet, and his body spiked through to the tiller. He was writhing in the last agonies of crucifixion—Our fifth comrade was out of sight during all this tragedy; in a few minutes however he was brought upon deck blindfolded. He was then conducted to the muzzle of the swivel, and commanded to kneel. The swivel was then fired off, and his head was dreadfully wounded by the discharge. In a moment after, it was agonizing to behold his torments and convulsions; language is too feeble to describe them. I have seen men hung upon the gibbet, but their death was like sinking in slumber compared with his.

"The flesh will quiver when the pincers tear,
The blood will follow where the knife is driven."

Excited with this scene of human butchery, one of these wretches fired his pistol at the captain's dog. The ball struck the shoulder and disabled him; he finished him by cutting out his tongue!! At this last hell engendered act, my blood boiled with indignation at such savage brutality on a helpless inoffensive dog! But I was unable to give utterance or action to my feelings.

There's always burning in the freeman's soul,
A sacred flame tenacious of control,
From heaven descended and to heaven allied,
That glows with lustre on the sufferer's side.

Seeing that the crew had been every one destroyed, I began to think more of myself. My old enemy, who seemed not to forget me, once more approached me; but shockingly besmeared with blood and brains. He had stood by the side of the unfortunate sailor who suffered before the swivel, and supported him with the point of his bayonet. He drew a stiletto from his side, placed its point upon my heart, and gave it a heavy thrust. I felt its point touch my skin, but the quilting of my bank bills prevented its further entrance. This savage monster then ran it up my breast, as if intending to divide my lungs, and in doing so, the bank bills fell upon the deck. He snatched them up greedily and exclaimed, "Ah! laissez mois voir ce qui reste." My dress in a few moments was ripped to pieces, at the peril of my life. He frequently came so near as to tear my skin and deluge me in blood, but by the mercy of Providence I escaped from every danger. At this moment a heavy flaw struck the schooner, and I heard one of the pirates say, 'Voila un vaisseau!' They all retreated precipitately, and gaining their own vessel were soon out of sight.

Helpless as I now was, I had the satisfaction of knowing that the pirates had been frightened by the appearance of a sail. But it was impossible for me to see it. Still tied to the foremast, I knew not what was my prospect of release. An hour or two elapsed after they left me, and it was now noon. The sun played violently on my head, and I felt a languor and debility that indicated approaching fever. My head gradually sunk upon my breast, when I was shocked by hearing the water pouring into the cabin windows. The wretches had scuttled the vessel, and left me pinioned to go down with her. I commended my spirit to my maker, and gave myself up for lost. I felt myself gradually dying away, and the last thing that I remember was the foaming noise of the waves. This was occasioned by a ship passing by me. I was taken in, restored to health, and am now a poor ruined helpless man.

The infatuation that prevails to see a man hung brings to mind the strong case of George Selwyn. He could not resist the inclination to witness every execution that took place. On the occasion of a conviction for a capital crime in France, one of his acquaintances wagered a large sum with him that he would be present at the execution. A short time before the day of execution arrived, Selwyn called upon his acquaintance, paid the sum wagered, and posted off to France to see it.—*Harrisburgh Chronicle.*

JAMES M. BRUNOT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAS his Office in the house now occupied by his father, Dr. Felix Brunot, on Liberty street, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Brewery
Jan. 16.—3&eo3

Domestic Manufactures.
FOR SALE OR RENT,
A SET OF MACHINERY, with three hundred spindles, for manufacturing Cotton Yarn; together with the HOUSE and LOT where it now stands, in Greenfield, Ohio. The terms will be made highly advantageous, and the distance to any rival establishment, precludes the disadvantages of interfering competition. If preferred, the *Machinery*, or even the *Mule alone*, will be disposed of separately.

ALSO—WANTED,
From the first of May, a person who understands perfectly the process of *Spinning Wool* upon machinery. One who can satisfy, as to his moral habits and professional capability, will meet with liberal encouragement.
For information, apply to the Rev. *John Graham*, Washington, Pa. or to the subscriber.
David Bonner.
Greenfield, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1824—3*

TO BE RENTED,
THAT COMMODIOUS
Three Story Brick House,
Situated in the Diamond, and at present occupied by Dr. S. R. Holmes.—Possession can be given on the 1st of April
For particulars apply to
Chas L. Volz,
Wood Street
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
One Case Leghorn Bonnets,
Direct from the Manufactory, which he will dispose of at a small advance on the original cost.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—6t

SHOE, LEATHER & OIL
STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
In Wood Street between Third and Fourth Streets,
HAS opened an assortment of SHOES, *viz:*
Men's coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees
Boy's do do do. do.
Women's leather and walking Shoes,
do. do. pump soled do.
do. do Boots
Misses do. do.
Ladies' blk. Mo. Slips. heels
do. do. do. Ties do.
do. do. do Pump-heels
do. do. do. Boots
Children's Shoes—Morocco caps, &c.
ALSO.
Prime Spanish Sole Leather,
SKIRTING LEATHER AND BAG LEATHER,
Calf Skins, Seal Skins, Morocco & Roan Skins.
TANNER'S OIL, &c.
A constant supply of the above articles, will be kept, and sold
Wholesale or Retail.
☞ Country Merchants and others in want, will find it to their advantage to call.
Nicholas Griffith.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—4t.

The Assignees of
R. Patterson & Lambdin,
BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from this date be discontinued.

THE BOOKSELLING
AND
STATIONARY BUSINESS,
Will be continued by
Henry Holdship,
On his own account, at the old stand,
N. W. Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.
J. H. Lambdin,
Agent.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824—3m.

FOR RENT,
The Dwelling House
On Front street, near Market street,
Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.
ALSO—
The Warehouse,
Adjoining the above.
The terms will be reasonable. Apply to
Geo. Miltenberger.
Jan. 30.—tf

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the
Corner of Market & Second streets,
The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the
Columbian Inn.
Samuel Denniston.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

PRINTERS' INK.
A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.
January 9, 1824.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.
FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,
AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.
Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.
A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 28—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,
PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.
Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

REMOVAL.
Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY
From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call
Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf

Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.
I wish to dispose of
A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,
SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.
The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,
A Valuable Saw-Mill,
with Gearing complete.
Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.
Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.
James Gray.
Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823. tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,
HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.
COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;
Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.
Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.
B. R. McIlvaine & Co.
TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business, including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.
The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.
Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823.

Upper Portland Warehouse.
THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 160 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.
To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.
All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co. Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.
John T. Gray,
Louisville, Ky.
Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co.
Lexington, Ky.
Dec. 12, 1823.—{Jan. 9, 1824—3m.}

To the Public.
HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.
A. Copeland,
D. Pool,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—tf.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Wholesale and Retail.
DOCTOR G. DAWSON,
Has Just Received,
A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery*, and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf*; Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache*, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff*; Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red*, and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil* for Lamps. *Fresh Lime juice*; best ground Camwood. *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c &c.*
Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.
Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,
Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism*, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood; but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases*, &c. &c. &c.
Jan. 9.